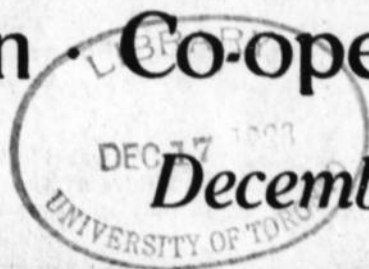


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.



December 12, 1923



CALM MOMENTS AT CLOSE OF DAY

Photo by Jessop

December Household Number



IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada, was held at the Head Office, in Toronto, on Wednesday, 28th of November, 1923.

The Directors' Report and Statement of Affairs of the Bank for the year ending 31st of October, 1923, were presented as follows:

The Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the Forty-ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Affairs of the Bank as on 31st October, 1923, together with Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on that date

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was	\$1,006,931.33
The net profits for the year ended 31st October, 1923, after deducting charges of management, Auditors' Fees and interest due depositors, and after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount	1,141,600.40
To which has been added surplus from realization of real estate	338,801.47

Making a total at credit of Profit and Loss Account of..... \$2,487,333.20

This amount has been apportioned as follows:

Dividends at the rate of 12% per annum	\$840,000.00
Bonus of 1% for the year	70,000.00
Annual Contributions to Officers' and Employees' Pension and Guarantee Funds	42,500.00
Dominion Government Taxes	151,000.00
Reserved for Bank Premises	100,000.00
Reserved for Contingencies	250,000.00
Balance of Account carried forward	1,033,833.20
	<u>\$2,487,333.20</u>

It has not been considered advisable, owing to the generally disturbed condition of business, to open any new branches during the year, but a number of new points where prospects seem attractive are now under consideration. The following branches and sub-branches which had proved unprofitable have been closed: Glen Morris, Hilton Beach, Smooth Rock Falls, Tottenham and Waldemar, all in the Province of Ontario; Harding Manitoba; Foam Lake and Krydor, Saskatchewan; Dorenee, Greencourt, Lousanna, Peace River, Spirit River and Whitecourt in the Province of Alberta.

Your Directors regret that on account of the state of his health, Dr. Merritt is at present unable to attend to the active duties attaching to the Vice-Presidency. The Board has, therefore, deemed it advisable to appoint an additional Vice-President, and Sir James Woods has kindly consented to serve in that capacity.

During the year the decennial revision of the Bank Act was undertaken by Parliament, and a number of important changes designed primarily to protect alike the interests of Shareholders and Depositors have been made in the Act.

All branches at the various Departments of the Head Office have been carefully inspected in accordance with the Bank's invariable custom. The Auditors appointed by you at the last meeting have also made their examinations as required by the Bank Act, and their report and certificate is attached to the Balance Sheet. Owing to changes in the Act necessitating the appointment of members of separate firms and prohibiting the appointment of an Auditor who may undertake any other work on behalf of the Bank, Messrs. Clarkson and Dilworth have intimated their intention not to seek re-election. It therefore becomes necessary for you to appoint others.

The Directors have again pleasure in bearing testimony to the care and zeal with which the various officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PELEG HOWLAND,
President.

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 10,878,235.00
Deposits not bearing interest	\$ 18,552,059.26
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	70,890,691.14
	<u>89,442,750.40</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	897,227.57
Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	15,383.37
Due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	1,212,122.76
Letters of Credit Outstanding	418,406.79
	<u>2,543,140.49</u>
Total Liabilities to the Public	<u>\$102,864,125.89</u>
Capital Stock paid in	7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Account	7,500,000.00
Dividend No. 133 (payable 1st November, 1923) for three months at the rate of 12% per annum	210,000.00
Bonus of 1% payable 1st November, 1923	70,000.00
Unclaimed Dividends	2,596.25
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	1,033,833.20
	<u>15,816,429.45</u>
	<u>\$118,680,555.34</u>

ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank	\$ 1,983,096.64
Dominion Government Notes	10,334,297.25
United States and other Foreign Currencies	79,951.66
	<u>\$ 12,397,345.55</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	4,502,533.32
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	332,995.43
Notes of other Banks	1,204,807.00
Cheques on other Banks	6,708,683.48
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	414,193.46
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	636,197.61
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents, elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	938,118.76
	<u>\$ 27,134,874.61</u>
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	\$ 12,037,282.58
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value....	4,638,663.57
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	458,629.69
	<u>17,134,575.84</u>
Loans to Provincial Governments	517,998.30
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	5,715,976.47
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds, and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	4,031,933.44
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Stocks, Debentures and Bonds, and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	1,250,000.00
	<u>11,515,908.21</u>
	<u>\$ 55,785,358.66</u>
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	55,643,946.39
Non-Current Loans estimated loss provided for	650,468.00
Real Estate other than Bank premises	404,211.95
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	382,895.63
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	4,798,061.88
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	418,406.79
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	597,206.04
	<u>\$118,680,555.34</u>

PELEG HOWLAND,
President.

A. E. PHIPPS,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

We certify that the above Balance Sheet is in accord with the books of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and that in our opinion it discloses the true condition of the Bank as at 31st October, 1923. We have received all the information and explanations we have required, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.

R. J. DILWORTH, F.C.A.

Toronto, November 23rd, 1923.
of Clarkson, Gordon and Dilworth,
Auditors for the Shareholders.

The President in his address reviewed general business conditions and the General Manager commented upon the different items in Balance Sheet.

Messrs. A. B. Shepherd, C.A., of Marwick, Mitchell and Company, and P. C. Baxter, C.A., of Macintosh, Cole and Robertson, were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, and other customary motions were made and carried unanimously.

The following Shareholders were re-elected Directors: Peleg Howland, Dr. W. H. Merritt (St. Catharines), Sir James Woods, Sir James Aikins, K.C. (Winnipeg), John Northway, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Michie, Frank A. Rolph, R. S. Waldie, George C. Heintzman and J. W. Hobbs.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Peleg Howland was elected President and Dr. W. H. Merritt and Sir James Woods, Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

PELEG HOWLAND,
President.

A. E. PHIPPS,
General Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday. Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Canadian Wheat Superior

Member of U.S. House of Representatives Tells Tariff Commission Canadian Farmer has Advantage of 50 Cents a Bushel in Wheat Growing

THE statement presented to the tariff commission by Representative Sydney Anderson, of Minnesota, was the subject of much discussion among the western representatives who are gathered in Washington, for the opening of Congress. Mr. Anderson, in arguing in favor of the 50 per cent. increase in the wheat tariff advocated by the wheat council of the United States, succeeded in showing that the Canadian wheat farmer has many advantages over the farmer on this side of the line.

A transcript of Mr. Anderson's statement which was made available was read with interest by many of the westerners here. It was pointed out that the representative of the wheat council, in addition to proving that the farmers of the Western Canadian provinces have lower taxation, cheaper freight facilities and a better yield per acre than the farmers of the western states, showed that Canadian wheat on the average, was of a much better quality than that grown in the United States, and consequently brought the Canadian farmers a higher price.

In discussing the relative value of the wheat grown in the two countries, Mr. Anderson said, in part:

"Hard wheat, and particularly hard spring wheat, is relatively higher in gluten content than soft spring wheat, and because of the tendency of milling practice, hard wheat is in greater demand than soft wheat for domestic consumption, and usually commands a premium above wheat of the same general grade, having less gluten content. It is generally conceded that the proportion of wheat of high gluten content in the current crop is relatively small. This fact has been reflected in premiums for hard wheat of high gluten content as high as 28 cents per bushel.

"More than 90 per cent. of the wheat produced in Canada is of the hard spring variety, containing a high percentage of gluten. This wheat, therefore, comes into direct competition with the hard spring wheat produced in this country. Canadian hard spring wheat is generally considered this year to be intrinsically worth, on the average, six cents per bushel more than spring wheat of comparable grades in this country. The Canadian production of this year approximates 490,000,000 bushels, practically all of which is of the hard spring variety. If admitted free of duty, it would bring a higher price in the Minneapolis market than spring wheat of domestic production, because of its intrinsically better quality, and its presence, or potential competition, in the spring wheat markets would be promptly reflected in the destruction of the premium now existing, and which has existed for hard spring wheat in those markets during the present crop year.

Canadian Competition

"A comparison of prices of various grades of spring wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur, Canada, and at Minneapolis, Minn., clearly indicates that under the conditions existing this crop year, the competition of Canada is particularly directed, so far as domestic prices are concerned, to the hard spring wheat class."

In discussing the superior position of

the Canadian farmer in regard to the yield per acre, Mr. Anderson said:

"It is when the yield per acre in the spring wheat area in this country and in Canada is applied to figures of cost per acre, that the greatly higher cost per bushel in 1923 in this country becomes apparent. The average yield in the three provinces of Canada, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1923, is 20.6 bushels per acre. The average yield in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, and Montana is 9.5 bushels per acre. If the cost of production per acre were the same in both countries, the cost per bushel in this country would be more than 100 per cent. higher than the cost of production in Canada.

"Cost figures already assembled seem to make it safe to assume that the cost of production, including land charge, in this country and Canada, is not less than \$15 per acre. If this basis of cost of production is assumed for both countries, the cost of production in the United States for the states mentioned would average \$1.57 per bushel and in Canada for the provinces mentioned 72 cents per bushel.

"Yields considered, on no conceivable basis can the difference in cost of production in this country and in Canada be less than 50 cents per bushel in favor of the Canadian producer."

Manitoba Cabinet Changes

Changes in the Manitoba cabinet took place on Monday, December 3, on

which date Charles R. Cannon, member for Mountain constituency and Albert Prefontaine, member for Carillon, were sworn in as members of the cabinet, the former taking the portfolio of education and the latter taking the office of provincial secretary and the department of lands and railways. Premier Bracken, who previously held the portfolio of education, has taken over the department of agriculture, and Hon. Neil Cameron, who was minister of agriculture remains in the cabinet as a minister without portfolio. Hon. D. L. McLeod, who had charge of the offices of provincial secretary and municipal commissioner will now hold only the latter.

These changes necessitate by-elections in the constituencies of the new cabinet ministers, and nomination day has been set for December 14, and the elections will follow on December 24. In a public announcement regarding these changes Premier Bracken stated that the government could not efficiently carry on with six ministers work previously done by seven, and that the redistribution of duties and the larger cabinet will make for more efficient administration. "This arrangement," he said, "will make a much more equitable distribution of the responsibilities carried by the cabinet ministers, and at the same time will bring into the cabinet two of the most experienced men in the group."

Death of Sir William Mackenzie

Sir William Mackenzie, builder of the Canadian Northern Railway, and senior partner in the firm popularly known throughout Canada as "Bill and Dan," died at his residence, Toronto, on Wednesday, December 5, after a month's illness. He was 74 years of age.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company
Demonstration Farm
STRATHMORE, ALTA.

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25 Females 5 Bulls

Of excellent breeding and high-production backing

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1923, at 1.30 p.m.

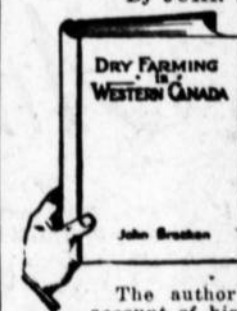
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

G. H. HUTTON, Supt. Agriculture and Animal Industry, C.P.R., Calgary, Alta., OR

G. H. JONES, Manager, Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

Dry Farming in Western Canada

By JOHN BRACKEN



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, BOOK DEPT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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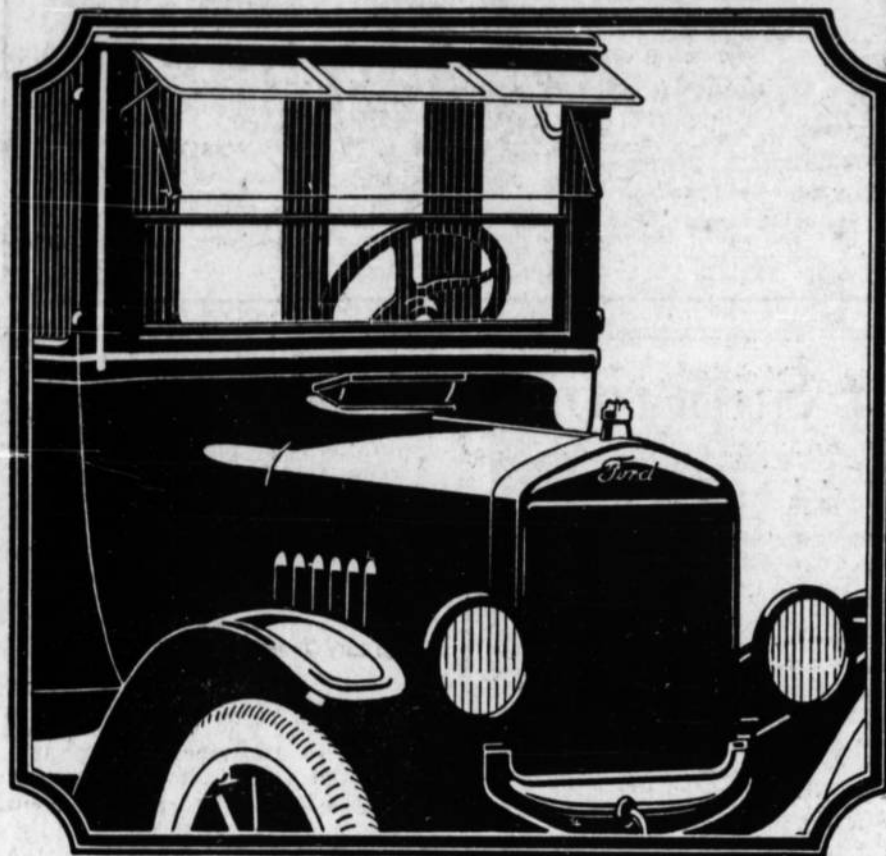
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FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, FORD, ONTARIO

The Brain Browsers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 12, 1923

Britain Rejects Protection

The general election in Great Britain has resulted in the overthrow of the Baldwin government and the defeat of protection. The government, at dissolution, had a majority of 73 over all parties in the House of Commons; the standing of the parties on Saturday morning was: Conservatives, 259; Labor, 185; Liberals, 148; others, 10, with 10 seats to hear from.

Once more the British electorate has declared emphatically against the policy of protection, and it will probably be a long time before the Conservative party takes it up again, at any rate as an election issue. This is the third election during the last 17 years in which protection has been an important issue. The first was in 1906, three years after Joseph Chamberlain started his imperial preference campaign. In that election the free traders came back with a majority of 273, exclusive of the Irish Nationalists. The next effort was in 1910, when the Conservatives put forward a protective tariff as the alternative to Lloyd George's radical taxation measures in his famous budget. Excluding the Irish Nationalists the free traders secured a majority of 43, which was left unchanged by the election of a few months later. The flirtation which the Liberals carried on from 1916 onward with the idea of an allied economic boycott of Germany after the war, and the passage of the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, with its schedule of some 6,000 articles and its anti-dumping section, gave the Conservatives courage. They thought the time and the circumstances favorable to a general protectionist policy, and they put it forward as the one and only remedy for the serious unemployment situation.

The British people are evidently not to be deceived. They are desperately anxious to solve the unemployment problem, but they have made it very plain that they have no faith in protection as a remedy. They have, moreover, divided their votes in such a way that whatever is done to meet the unemployment situation will be the product of no single party, for no party is in a position to form a government. The next government will be a coalition, and it is reported that a Conservative-Liberal coalition is being suggested. That would probably suit the Labor party, which would then find itself the sole opposition against both old parties.

The rejection of protection, and with it all the proposals of preference, will be a bitter pill for the protectionists of the Dominions who were looking forward to securing a privileged place in the British markets. It is very improbable that the new government will even consider the promises made to the Imperial Conference, and it is possible that the preference now existing under the Safeguarding of Industries Act and other measures will be abolished by repealing the acts.

The Halifax By-Election

There is dismay among the Liberals and much jubilation among the Conservatives over the result of the by-election in Halifax, last Wednesday, made necessary by the elevation of Hon. A. K. Maclean to the exchequer court bench. Halifax returns two members to the House of Commons, and in the election of 1921, the Liberals polled 32,049 votes against 20,553 for the Conservatives, and 7,904 for Labor. The death of the senior member, E. Blackadder, was followed by a by-election in December, 1922, in which the Liberal candidate was returned

by a majority of 1,463 over Conservative and Labor combined, his majority over the Conservative candidate being 3,872.

The government felt that the seat was safe, but the return of the Conservative with a majority of 1,794, which means a turn over of 5,666 votes as compared with the by-election of 1922, is a surprise which has created some apprehension at Ottawa, and the Liberals are looking anxiously to the constituency of Kent, N.B., where a by-election takes place on December 20. Neither the successful candidate in Halifax, W. A. Black, nor the defeated Liberal candidate, George Redmond, had a political record to be attacked and made an issue in the election, so that the contest settled down to a straight party fight, and it would appear that the government lost on its record, as that record appeals to the voter in Nova Scotia.

The government holds a precarious position in the House of Commons. It has always had to depend upon support from the other parties, and taking into account the shifting of votes in the House, the by-election in Halifax leaves it in a minority of two, which will be increased to four if it fails to hold the constituency of Kent. The significance of this position is made plain by a glance at the vote on the budget last May. On the main motion, that is, the budget itself, the vote was 114 for and 106 against, a majority of eight for the government. Four Progressives, however, voted with the Government; had they stayed with their party the vote would have been even, leaving it to the speaker to save the government from defeat. If the government loses two seats, even with the support of the four Progressives, it will command no more than one-half of the House, in other words it will not have a majority, and if the Progressives stand together it will be in a hopeless minority. It can hope for no support whatever from the Conservative party, and if it wishes to carry on it can only do so with the support of the Progressives. The budget next year, possibly the speech from the throne, must be such as the Progressives can vote for. The kind of budget expected by the Progressives was made very plain in the speeches on the last budget. The King government realizes quite clearly that in order to get Progressive support it must bring down a budget which meets the amendment moved by the Progressives last year and provides for a substantial reduction of the tariff, readjustment and extension of the income tax, and increase of taxes on luxuries. The onus is, therefore, on the government.

Despicable Political Tactics

Certain interests are making desperate attempts to discredit the Bracken government by fair means or foul. The furore over the secret conference between the government and a group of business men in Winnipeg, last week, shows the lengths to which some men will go to serve political ends. The Winnipeg Board of Trade invited the premier and his colleagues to attend a "private and confidential" conference with business men from all parts of the province to discuss financial affairs. The evident purpose was to ascertain if governmental expenditures could not be reduced to avoid the imposition of the proposed income tax, which business men quite naturally are not anxious to pay. Every means was taken to ensure secrecy, even to the appointment of door-keepers. Despite all precautions, however, some one broke faith and a four

column "report" of the conference appeared next day in the Winnipeg Tribune. The "report" was cooked up and falsified to make the Bracken government appear incompetent and utterly ridiculous. The Board of Trade has officially repudiated any complicity in the publication of the "report," and emphatically denied the false statements contained therein. The premier and Hon. F. M. Black have also issued corrections. But "a lie always travels faster than the truth," and it may be difficult to undo all the damage done. The faked "report" was clearly published for political purposes and aimed to injure the Bracken government. The fact that the leaders of the Conservative party immediately mounted the stump and repeated the false charges against the government would seem to indicate clearly the purpose in publishing the "report."

There is no doubt whatever that the charges made against the government in the Tribune "report" are pure fabrications. The whole business, however, should be an object lesson. Premier Bracken and his ministers were merely indiscreet in entering a secret conference with the business men. While the intentions of both parties were undoubtedly honorable, it afforded an opportunity to create suspicion and convey a wrong interpretation. The business men, or any other group of citizens, have a perfect right to present their views to the government, and the government is in duty bound to receive such representations and give them the consideration they merit. But the government would be well advised henceforth to meet such delegations in the premier's office in the ordinary way, and thus frustrate the designs of that type of mind which will stoop to anything to accomplish a political purpose.

Express Rates

At the Edmonton sitting of the Board of Railway Commissioners in connection with the application of the express companies for an increase of rates, T. E. McDonnell, vice-president of the Dominion Express Company, stated that the shareholders of the C.P.R. could not go on dissipating funds to carry on the express business at a loss. E. E. Lloyd, assistant comptroller of the C.P.R., however, refused to admit that it was the C.P.R. that wanted the increase of rates, so presumably, the shareholders of the C.P.R. are not worrying over the alleged losses of the Dominion Express.

Why should they? The company is paying its "usual" dividends and putting something into reserves, and apparently if the express companies are really losing money the loss is made up in other departments of the railway. For it is necessary to remember that the express companies are simply departments of the railways, and if the shareholders are "dissipating" profits in the upkeep of the express service, and at the same time receiving their "usual" dividends from the operations of the company as a whole, it is plain that the rates allowed in other services are more than is required to enable the company to pay its "usual" dividends. Probably that is why Chairman Carvell remarked that if all branches of the railway service were on a profitable basis it might be possible to get a reduction in transportation charges in other respects. Perhaps; but the public is certainly entitled to know why the Dominion Express Company is making this application for an increase in rates, seeing that the railway company which owns it has been allowed rates that enable it to pay its "usual" dividends despite the

'dissipation' of funds in the maintenance of the express service, and according to the assistant comptroller of the company, is not pressing for an increase in express rates. Is it that the express companies want to pay a dividend in addition to the usual dividend paid by the C.P.R., that as a plain matter of fact the object is to increase the dividends of the C.P.R. without incurring the consequences which such increase would entail?

Getting Together

There is to be an expert enquiry into the reparations question after all. True it is not to be appointed as originally proposed; that much has been conceded as a sop to political pride and to allow statesmen to back out of a bad situation without loss of dignity. The Reparations Commission will appoint two committees composed of representatives of the "Allied and Associated" countries, one committee, the larger, "to investigate means to balance the German budget and to stabilize the currency," the other to look into the question of exports of capital from Germany and to devise ways of getting it back.

The adoption of the resolution regarding these committees was by unanimous vote, and it is reported that the text of the resolution was drawn up after a long consultation and in such phraseology that nobody's pride was hurt, and nobody was given the chance to mount the political rostrum and claim a glorious victory. M. Poincare, vowing he "would ne'er consent—consented," but on the condition that it wouldn't appear as though he had consented, and Premier Baldwin consented on the same terms. Political pride having thus received due homage it is to be hoped the committees will forget politics and get down in real earnest to what is the greatest problem of the day.

No limitation has been imposed upon the investigation regarding the German budget and the stabilizing of the currency. The

investigation would have been useless had the original limitations been imposed. These questions are inseparable from the question of reparations. If the committee finds ways to balance the budget and stabilize the currency, it has found at the same time the way to get reparations, and that means what reparation can be paid and how they should be paid. Germany's capacity to pay reparations rests upon precisely the same basis as her capacity to balance her budget and stabilize her currency. That being the case there does not seem to be any good reason for the United States refusing to be represented on the committees, and if United States co-operation can be secured a long step will have been made toward getting Europe on her feet and toward the establishment of a real peace.

Seeing the Light

General Percin, veteran of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, and who was in command in the area of Lille when the war broke out in 1914, declares that after longing for a war of revenge against Germany after 1870, he has, at the age of 77, "become an uncompromising pacifist, a keen internationalist, and a strong partisan of Franco-German rapprochement." The old French soldier continues: "The war of 1914-18 has shown me the fallacy of believing that war is an unavoidable evil, the only method of settling international disputes. . . . The wrong side is as likely to win as the right. War must be replaced by a real League of Nations, from which no one is excluded, not even Germany."

Also the British General, Sir Ian Hamilton: "A great deal may be said for war, but '14-18 has proved to me, once for all, that war is not, as has been argued, a part of human nature; but that on the contrary it must be against human nature. . . . To make armies go on killing one another it is even more necessary to invent lies than flame

throwers and poison gas." If only statesmen could be similarly converted and policies adjusted to these truths.

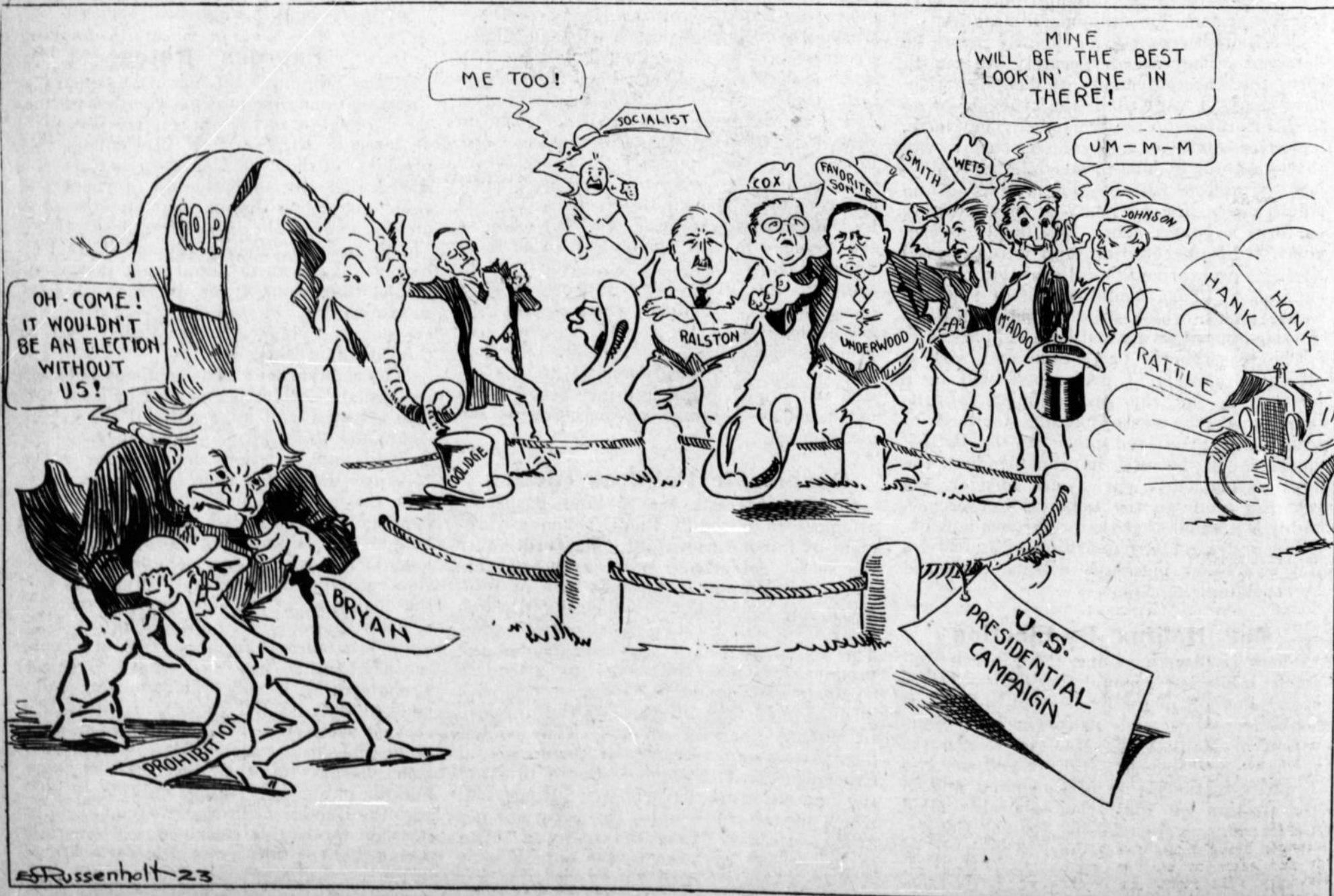
Editorial Notes

In one of his speeches in Quebec, Mr. Meighen said: "I am a cheerful loser, and have never spent two such happy years as since I left power." Whereupon the gloomy Montreal Star remarks to the effect that if he feels that way about being leader of the opposition instead of prime minister, he had better resign. The Montreal Star, which broadcasted "The Whisper of Death" over Canada, simply cannot bear to see anyone warming himself at the fire of life and keeping a smiling face turned to the world.

Evidence has been given before the United States Tariff Commission to the effect that freight rates on wheat in the United States averaged one cent per bushel for 37 miles, while in Canada the rate average was one cent a bushel for 66 miles. It was claimed that on freight rates the Canadian wheat grower has an advantage over the American grower of eight cents a bushel. They haven't any Crow's Nest Pass agreement across the border.

Jugo-Slavia has demanded that Germany pay what she owes to that country. If Jugo-Slavia will next say how she thinks it can be done she will find an admiring audience in Europe, and, in fact, elsewhere than in Europe.

J. W. Scallion, the father and honorary president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and his sister, Miss Scallion, have donated \$10,000 in Victory Bonds to their local hospital at Virden, Man. The "Grand Old Man" of the farmers' movement has always been a friend of the unfortunate as well as a stalwart champion of righteous causes.



At the Ringside for the Presidential Campaign, 1924

Full Dress at Regan's

By Hugh Pendexter

Author of *Tiberius Smith, Etc.*

SIME Bane, camp boss for Regan, back of Puzzle Mountain, cocked his shaggy head and critically surveyed his work. As an amateur taxidermist, he often showed his skill in mounting small forms of wild life, and just now was at work on a Canada jay. The loggers stood around him, gravely watching his big fingers deftly arrange a wing in life-like pose. Bingo, recently drifted in and of no account, burst forth into garrulous praise.

Bane could welcome homage from the regular crew, but detected sycophancy in Bingo's lavish admiration, and roughly ordered, "Keep shet, or I'll break yer jaw. In the morning ye dig out and nail ten of them reward bills between here and the north line."

The loggers grinned approval. It was a job on which Bingo could not "soldier." The deep snow and intense cold would keep him moving, and if he slighted his task his negligence would be quickly discovered. The "reward" bills had been recently received from old man Regan, owner of all the timber in Siscohos township, and would be about as resultful, the loggers maintained, as so many orange trees in the Arctic Circle. But Regan was supreme, and it was for camp bosses to do as directed without questioning his wishes. Ever since Canwell, for many years scaler for Regan, was found killed on the trail, Regan had neglected no efforts to find the assassin. But to placard the standing timber of Siscohos with an offer of a thousand dollars for the capture of the murderer struck the loggers as being absurd. If ever Regan found his man it would be among the city dives, where he must have made for once he had the scaler's wages in his pocket. However, it was just and meet that Bingo, shirker, known in the ironic argot of the woods as "camp inspector," should be assigned to the senseless task.

"I'd rather sluice logs all day than to go out hanging up them things," Bingo rebelled.

"Shet up, ye scum!" roared Bane. "Or I'll turn ye loose without any snow shoes. Ye stick them bills a mile apart till ye strike the north line. Git yer breakfast with the teamsters so's to start early. If I don't find the ten bills in place when I cruise that trail in a few days there'll be one less loafer in this neck of the woods."

Bingo cowed and fell back and Bane returned to his work, scowling blackly. The jay was difficult to mount in a satisfactory position. The boss, despite his huge bulk and rough ways possessed something of the artistic temperament in his make up, and grunted and swore into his pipe as he patiently repeated his efforts to pose the bird. The regulars were too wise to irritate him when he was thus absorbed; Bingo was fortunate to have escaped the bronzed knuckles.

At the crucial moment when Bane was delicately adjusting the stubborn wing for the tenth time a man entered the bunk-house, stood his snow shoes in the corner and approached the group by the big stove. Being a stranger, he was closely scrutinized by all except the boss, who had eyes for nothing beyond his work. The stranger put a low question to Lafond, veteran teamster, who grinned and pointed his pipe at the bowed figure.

The new-comer advanced and touched Bane's elbow, just as the hand was gently pulling a thread which would effect the desired result, and began, "I'm the new—"

With a howl of rage Bane leaped to his feet, his heavy fist catching the man on the side of his head and sending him flying through the circle, and his deep voiced roared: "I'll larn ye to interrupt a funeral."

The stranger brought up against the low door and came to his feet with much elasticity. He rushed back, his yellow eyes blazing with fury. With a deep intake of breath the loggers gave

room, joyously welcoming this break in the long evening's monotony. The stranger was some forty pounds lighter than Bane, but was not lacking in skill to supplement his courage. At the first clash he glided under Bane's iron arm and sent him reeling with a clout in the neck. Something besides skill and pretty footwork is necessary, however, when one goes to battle back of Puzzle; and now the boss was set for the fray, his wide mouth stretched in a ferocious grin. Light as a cat, he came back to meet his man, and this time rough and tumble tactics took all the honors. The stranger exclaimed in pain as Bane's moccasin smashed against his kneecap. As he staggered back the clawing fingers raised a red ridge across his forehead, narrowly missing his eyes. The next moment he was smothered and overcome and hurled senseless to the rough floor by an onslaught made up of all the foul and unfair tactics the lumberjack is capable of.

It was fully a minute before the



defeated man came to his senses and managed to struggle to a sitting posture. His first move was to tenderly examine his eyes. "I most had 'em," rumbled Bane. "Next time I'll git 'em clean—d—ye!"

"As I was about to remark, I'm the new scaler," faintly informed the stranger. "My name is Black—"

"Yer name 'll be mud if ever ye bust in again on me when I'm busy," Bane harshly cut in. "D'ye git that?"

"Sure. I've learned a lot," sighed the scaler, crawling to his feet.

"Yer camp is the shack beyond the cook-house," growled Bane, the edge now taken off his temper. "We're breaking out new landings half a mile up the lake. On yer table ye'll find the tally sheets of the man who had the job last." With this he returned to his work and the scaler limped to the deacon-seat and carefully inserted a pipe between his puffed lips.

"He's touchy when anyone butts in," chuckled Lafond. "One of the men, called Bingo, nearly got his, jest 'fore you come. The way you started made me believe you'd last longer'n you did." The last tinged with regret.

"My terminal facilities were lack-

ing," groaned the scaler. "I'm always a good starter."

This was the new scaler's introduction to Regan's back of Puzzle Mountain. By degrees it became known he had been brought up in the woods, but had spent several years in the city office. For some reason Regan had shifted him back to where he had started in life.

Bane seemed to resent the fact he had lived in town, although after that first night he treated him civilly enough. Truth is, scalers are not to be knocked about with the same promiscuous carelessness a boss may practice on a simple logger. A knowledge of figures gives a man dignity in the north wood, as evidenced by the scaler occupying his own shack. Again, Bane knew that should the scaler report the matter to the city office there might be trouble. There was only one person in the world whom Bane feared: old Regan. As the boss smoked his pipe one evening and moodily watched the scaler making friends with the men, even giving a cheery word for the good-for-nothing Bingo, he pictured Regan's wrath, should he learn how his special representative, independent of all camp bosses, had been welcomed.

But as the scaler made no reference to the subject and seemed fully occupied with his duties, the boss took to speaking to him a bit after the supper hour. Usually his remarks consisted of slighting comment on city life, and an implied contempt for those who took to it as a preference. Yet his tenacity in reviving the subject was curious.

"Oh, the town ain't so bad," lightly replied the scaler. "It has its advantages, especially in the evening after the work is done. Still, it ain't a hardship to get back to the bush again."

"Back because ye and the old man couldn't work in double hitch, eh?"

Bane insinuated.

"Why, as for that, we didn't always hold the same opinion. Yet I'm working for Regan. Guess he hasn't it in very deep for me."

"When ye send in yer report I s'pose ye'll tell all about our fracas?" defiantly probed Bane.

"And why?" murmured the scaler, his brows rising. "What possible interest could our bit of fun have for him? Regan is a very busy man."

"Bit of fun," softly repeated Bane, daring a glance of admiration at the scaler. "Well, that's good! I see ye ain't a squealer. Mebbe I was too quick that night."

"You certainly was too quick for me," laughed the scaler. "I shouldn't have butted in."

"If anything gits me riled it's to have some one joggle my elbow when I'm trying to mount one of them cussed moose-birds," apologized Bane. "I've tried a dozen and ain't got one yet to suit me. If there's anything ye want to know jest come to me."

"And I won't be butting in?" chuckled the scaler. "Thanks. I'm curious right now. Why advertise up here for the man who shot Canwell? Strikes me as being funny."

Bane shrugged his shoulders and

replied: "The old man's notion. He thought a heap of Canwell, I guess."

"Yes; they were boys together. Canwell never worked for anyone but him."

"Of course, it's foolish to look for the feller up here, but orders is orders," Bane completed.

"Yet Regan can't suspect any of the men here. All of them have worked steady for him," mused the scaler.

"All old hands—that is, except that tramp, Bingo," slowly corrected Bane, his eyes suddenly lighting. "He come here a stranger in the middle of the season. He hates work and ain't no good, an out-and-out camp inspector. Yet he seems keen to stick along. A dozen times I've been on the p'int of telling him to go h'ist his turkey and blow."

"I see," muttered the scaler, puffing his pipe thoughtfully. He seemed to be nursing a thought he was unwilling to share, and Bane shrewdly guessed its nature. An old woodsman had been killed on the trail. A stranger, detesting steady work, had sought a job in mid-season. Bane glanced up the room at Bingo, who, disconsolate on the edge of his bunk, was trying to play solitaire with half a pack of cards, and remarked:

"Funny about that feller. No one knows where he came from. Don't even know his real name. The boys tagged him Bingo, and it stuck. He's mighty close-mouthed. Knows jest enough about the work to earn his board if ye keep prodding him up."

"Er, huh?" mumbled the scaler absent-mindedly.

After a few minutes of silent smoking Bane observed: "Ye're quick with yer hands."

"Oh, I've boxed a little," deprecated the scaler.

"It's all right for play, but in real milling one has to fight all over," continued Bane in what for him was a genial mood.

"I'm beginning to suspect as much," the scaler grinned.

Bane chuckled in high good-nature, and digressed: "About this city life. I ain't seen any of it except what I caught in front of the saloons on the water front when the drive was passing through. I guess ye didn't see many mackinaws in perlite society down there, eh?"

"Very few," smiled the scaler.

"And them picters of dudes in swaller-tail coats and vests with open front, like my watch—did ye ever happen to wear any of them duds?" There was a curious note of eagerness in the query which consorted oddly with his usual derision of the city and its ways.

The scaler glanced at him furtively and confessed: "I wore evening—full dress—quite frequently."

"Ye don't say," sighed Bane. Then laughed sheepishly, and said: "D'ye know I've got a fool weak spot in my head. Ye'd never guess it. I've always had a sneaking hankering to try on one of them dod-rotted riggin's. Wonder how I'd look?"

"Swell," enthusiastically declared the scaler. "You've got a bully figure for any kind of clothes. You're as big as Puzzle Mountain without being paunchy. Sure, you'd look great in full dress."

Bane studied him stealthily and, not detecting any sarcasm, resumed: "Queer stuff for us to be talking about up here, a hundred miles from nowhere, with the snow five foot on the level, and the weather 15 below zero."

"No queerer than for city folks to dream and talk about the woods and roughing it," earnestly reminded the scaler.

Bane shook his huge frame as though striving to abandon the line of thought, and lamented: "Well, it can't never be, as I ain't got the eddication to back up the duds. But if any one let on that I'm satisfied with this dog's life in the bush tell 'em for me they're liars, and I'll back it up quite proper." With

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Early Homemakers of the Plains

Story of the Lives of Some of the First White Women Who Came to the Western Plains--- By Elizabeth Bailey Price

IT is just half a century ago since the great Wood Cree Chief Mas-ki-ti-bone (Broken Arm), said in a war council on the banks of the Saskatchewan River—"My brothers, you might as well try to stop the swift-flowing current of that river as stop the coming of the White Man. Already I hear the tramp of thousands of feet."

It is hard to state as historical facts, just who were the first white women to live on the western prairies. It is hard because among those early pioneers, living today, there is much disagreement. However, dates and reminiscences reveal that a Methodist missionary, Rev. George McDougall, was one of the first, if not the first missionary, to bring his wife and family to make their home on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River.

They brought the first organ to the plains—one that was small enough to be put on a Red River cart and carried from place to place by the intrepid missionary, who would set it up in his great cathedral, that had for its roof the round dome of the sky—and its floor a great green plain. Here he would gather about him the Indians and in simple language endeavor to show them "The light that would bring them out of darkness"—his faith and his religion.

It is 48 years ago since this prince of pioneers perished in a blizzard (January 24, 1876), some say on a buffalo hunt—his daughter says on his way back from the outside world, paving with presents as he came the way for the proposed treaties with the Indians. His sweet-faced wife too has passed into the Great Beyond, but his three daughters, Mrs. Leslie Wood, Mrs. Harrison Young and Mrs. Richard Hardisty—three stately grey-haired women, and the wives of his sons still live in the West, and around these families—these first white families—there centres all the history and romance (if it is romance), in the making of a country.

It was the privilege of the writer to meet the daughters of Rev. George McDougall, and to hear from the lips of Mrs. Leslie Wood, an account of those early days.

The Daughter's Story

"It was in 1862," said Mrs. Wood, "when my father came to establish a mission on the North Saskatchewan River, one which he named Victoria Pekan. My father and brother David, had been there the year before, and had arranged, as they supposed, for the Indians to bring some logs to build us a dwelling. When we landed in September, the only signs of life were the tipis made of buffalo hide, and, until the winter, we too, lived in tipis. There were in all five girls and two boys, two of my sisters dying later, in the great smallpox scourge that swept the country in 1870.

"Contrary to the usual story we did not come West by Red River cart or by the prairie schooner. We started from Ontario in 1858, came via Minnesota, passed through Dakota, and then staged it to the Red River. Here we went in scows to Fort Garry, then on to Lake Winnipeg, to

Norway House, to the Rossville Mission, which was the Methodist headquarters of the North-West at that time. In 1862 we crossed Lake Winnipeg in York boats and tracked up the Saskatchewan River to Victoria Pekan.

"Many a time with my sisters, I used to watch a war party of the young Wood Cree braves coming in, their dancing poles decorated with scalps of the plains Indians, the Black Feet. This would be followed by a great feast of buffalo meat, which was their staff of life, in fact it was the very pivot of their existence. It supplied them with food, its skins provided them with clothing and lodges, and the undressed hides could be converted into a boat. Strings for their bows were made from its sinews; the short curved

young men through the greatest physical tests of torture. 'It was torture', one writer says, 'brought to the savage the opportunity of exhibiting the supreme virtue of his race—the triumph over pain, when in death he went joyfully to the happy hunting ground.'"

Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Young, Mrs. John McDougall, Mrs. Macleod, wife of Col. Macleod and Mrs. Winder, were the only white women present at Blackfoot Crossing, when Crowfoot signed the government treaty No. 7 in 1876.

Mrs. John McDougall's Story

"It was the fall of '72 when I first beheld the prairies," said Mrs. John McDougall, wife of the late Rev. John McDougall, who had followed the calling of his father, Rev. George McDougall. In describing this journey, Mrs. McDougall says:

"I left my Ontario home in September of 1872, and it was the last days of December that I reached my new home at Pigeon Lake, some 60 miles north of Edmonton. It was a long hard trip, for winter caught us when we were about half way across from Fort Garry, and without warning we found ourselves in a terrible blizzard and encumbered with wheeled vehicles.

"There were no stopping places, there was neither hay nor oats in the country, and it seemed as if every hour made our horses thinner. When the storm settled, not a vestige of a trail could be seen; hill and valley and plain were covered with a white expanse of limitless snow, and without compass and with only an Indian guide we went on. Every day as we travelled the snow became deeper, the cold keener, and our progress slower. Later I travelled in a few hours on the Canadian Northern, accomplishing in a part of a day what it took me in the early winter of '72, 25 days to accomplish.

"One evening we camped in the valley of a creek, and because of the very deep snow my husband decided to remain in the open, rather than make the desperate efforts of pulling the wagon and cart into the woods, which were in the creek above us. All day had been one continuous struggle, and then the long winter night descended holding the land in a vice of cold.

"My husband and the Indian cleared away the snow, gathered some brush, cut and packed spruce boughs to floor the camp, made a big wood fire, and I crawled out of bed in the wagon and took my place in the camp. It was so intensely cold and clear that as I gazed into the sky the stars seemed very near, as did the weird howlings of the coyotes around.

"Presently I fell asleep, and I was awakened suddenly by my husband, who said 'another storm has come up, and the Indian and myself are freezing, are you warm?' I answered in the affirmative, and he continued, 'We must try and make camp in a more sheltered place. You must stay here while the Indian and I go to do it. Above all, do not stir from this place.'

Alone in the Blizzard

"They left me alone, in that howling

blizzard, and the minutes seemed like hours. I was in an agony of fear and anxiety, lest they should get lost and perish in the storm. Never will I forget the joy of hearing my husband's voice again, calling, 'Come, my dear girl, bring the bedding and follow me.' So we went out into the blinding snow to the shelter of the timber, and to a cheerful fire, and never a fire burned more brightly than that one did.

"The Indian followed with the provision bag and kettle, and in a few minutes we were drinking a cup of hot tea. My husband had no sooner taken one mouthful than he fell back unconscious. The inward chill had been more than he thought and revealed to us the fact that if he had not awakened up when he did in the other camp, he would have frozen to death beside me. For many hours, while I watched and prayed, I waited for him to return to consciousness, while the storm quieted. Thus he lay, and I could tell by a more regular and stronger breathing that he slept, and it was not until the morning that he awoke.

"With his accustomed energy he was at work at once helping the Indian. We prayed in Cree, sang a hymn, and the work of another strenuous day began. Thus we travelled for weeks, and it was not until the day before New Year that we reached our destination among our people—the Wood Crees and the Wood and Stoney Indians, who frequented that great country lying between Edmonton and British Columbia.

"It was November of '73, that we moved south into the Bow River country, where my husband was commissioned to establish a mission somewhere in the south country along the Rocky Mountains, an entirely new field for the Methodist missionary. So we started following divers trails and buffalo paths, and trying to stay for the most part by the old pack trail across country. For days my husband and his brother David, were continuously ahead of our party, seeking the best way around hills and timber and across streams.

First Sight of The Mountains

"We kept on always bearing towards the mountains, and after we crossed the Battle and Red Deer rivers our people increased their cautions against the many possible war parties which might be moving through the country. We came to and passed through great herds of buffalo, and the men of the party killed what we needed for supplies. In due time we reached the Bow River at the point so well known on the popular Banff trail, the juncture of the Ghost and Bow rivers.

"Many of our party, though pioneers of the West, had never beheld such magnificent scenery, such inspiration of mountain, plain and river valley, and there, in the heart of it, rose the smoke of hundreds of tipis, these strange buffalo and mooseskin lodges, the homes of

'A fluttered folk and wild,
The new-caught sullen people
Half devil and half child.'

"We had arrived on Saturday, and it seemed fitting that we should spend our first Sabbath there.

"My heart was filled with a strange awe and humbleness in this great amphitheatre of nature and in the presence of these wild wondering people, and I think that first Sabbath on the Bow will linger with me to eternity.

"The following Tuesday we reached
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Mrs. John McDougall, who came from Ontario, to share with her husband the frontier hardships of the missionary's helpmate.



Oval—Mrs. George McDougall, wife of the first intrepid Methodist missionary, who, with her children, came in 1862 to live in a wild unsettled country.

Lower—The three daughters of Rev. George McDougall: Mrs. Richard Hardisty; Mrs. Harrison Young, and Mrs. Leslie Wood, who, today, are three stately grey-haired women, still living in the West.

horn could be converted into a powder horn and a stout lariat for bridles and reins could be made from the tanned leather. Its flesh when pounded down and mixed with fat provided pemmican and even when the Great Manitou called them, buffalo robes were their shrouds.

"We were never afraid of the Indians," continued Mrs. Wood. "They were always kind and until the white man came the Indian was known to be the most moral of all the races. We were much more afraid of the white man, especially when he was under the influence of fire water, than the Indians."

"Of all the Indian tribes that were most feared were the Mountain Stoney. Other tribes such as the Blackfeet and the Crees would be continually at war with each other, but the Mountain Stoney never went to war unless one of the tribe was killed. The Crees were the best wood fighters, while the Blackfeet were victorious on the plains.

"We used to watch their various dances and their cruel customs of 'making braves,' when they would put the



Mrs. David McDougall, who came West from Rat Creek to Victoria, with a train of Red River carts, on her honeymoon.

Community Accomplishments

Bring Women Together

IF a vote of this community were taken I think the Homemakers' Club would have a very large majority, don't think I would be far out in saying two-thirds majority, both men and women.

When we came to this place there was nothing to create a community spirit. One of the near neighbors called on me, merely ran in to see how we were feeling after our long trip. When I returned her call, the husband was home and monopolized most of the conversation. He remarked to me, "You may think it strange, but the women of this settlement don't go visiting and gossiping, but stay at home and attend to their housework and own affairs." Thinks I, "How sadly in need of some outside interest these farm women are."

Where we lived we had a real live Homemakers' Club, which I could easily say was the best thing there was in that community. So I started talking Homemakers' Club. It took me over a year to induce some of the women to organize a club. About the first real work we took up was to hold a community fair and baby health contest. There were 75 people who entered exhibits, some 300 entries paid \$1.00 in premiums and there were ten babies entered. Had a doctor and nurse from the nearest town, 30 miles away, to judge the babies. It was the biggest day they had ever seen in Paddockwood, to say the least. The children enjoyed it, the women enjoyed it and the men enjoyed it, and the community spirit that it created is quite wonderful. Most of the children and some of the older ones had never seen any kind of a fair before. After all debts were paid we donated \$130 to the Red Cross out-post hospital we had started that year.

The next year there was a Red Cross nurse at the hospital, so she conducted the baby health contest and examined 17 babies between the ages of one and three years. The next year at the fair there were 150 exhibitors, with over 500 entries, 19 babies for "Better Babies." We paid over \$200 in premiums, all raised by the perseverance of the Homemakers' Club. The fair has always given special interest to the school work, have had three different schools entered in competition. The children are much more interested in their work when they find father, mother, big brother and sister, and the neighbors interested in what they are doing in school. We made clothes for the needy, gave the children a royal good time each Christmas by having a large Christmas tree, the school and teacher providing a fine program, Santa Claus with presents and goodies, concluding with a cup of tea and lunch before taking the long drive to their homes, some coming ten or 12 miles to join in the good time. It is needless to add that the grown-ups enjoyed it as well as the children, meeting neighbors they had never met before, also giving them something worth while to think about through the long winter when they are practically shut in. In some cases it being the only time in the whole winter that they would see another woman.

Sometimes the club will get some of the men folks to drive us out eight or ten miles to hold our meetings with some one that can't get out to the club. The hostess will tell us that she has not seen a woman for three or four months; she will have a lovely dinner ready for us which is more than appreciated after our long drive in the cold, as it is always winter when we take these long drives.

We have a travelling library, including copies of The Grain Growers' Guide and other late papers which the whole community have the benefit of, one of the Homemakers acting as librarian. We can always get something good to read by going to the library.

All of these things have been realized in this community through the Homemakers' Club. One will often hear the remark, "Of course it will be a success when the homemakers are doing it." Of course we get our share of criticism

Some of the Good Things Secured by United and Organized Effort---Told by Guide Readers

but that only helps to create a spirit of better things.

Our outpost hospital is of the greatest real benefit to the community in taking care of the sick, where the nurse is always in attendance both day and night. There have been 78 births without the loss of mother or baby. When necessary a doctor can be had when it would be impossible for him to reach the home of the sick one on account of bad or no roads. All kinds of cases are seen to, from removing small slivers to the most critical cases, and where advisable the patients are sent out when they can receive proper treatment. Everyone depends on the nurse and she often saves them a long trip to the nearest doctor; sometimes even a life is saved by having proper treatment in time.

In an older settlement people can hardly realize the benefit these things mentioned can be to a new community, especially in these times of financial difficulties—one is apt to think their own troubles the only ones unless they meet others trying to overcome like trials. Comparing notes always helps solve difficult problems. When too closely confined at home we are so apt to drop in a rut which is almost the worst thing that can befall one.—Aunt Mame, Saskatchewan.

Portage Community Hall

FOR some time the Fathers of the Rural Municipality of Portage la Prairie had contemplated a change to more roomy and more modern quarters in which to decide the many problems that are placed before a council. An old and very commodious hotel was for sale some time after prohibition had won the day in this province, and the rural council secured the building with adjoining land, remodelled it to some extent and named it Memorial Hall.

The large dining-room, with its many windows facing south, was well fitted up for an assembly hall, a platform being built at the further end. This room is very popular and can be used for gatherings of all kinds, a nominal rent being charged, this rent being less to the rural ratepayer. Opening off the hall is the office of the rural municipal treasurer, a great convenience to the rural council, which meets once a month.

On the second floor is a medical clinic, which occupies a whole suite of rooms, a public library, a smoking room and a committee room. Also a ladies' cloak room used by the ladies when a dance is held in the assembly hall.

The third story of the building has a few bedrooms which are rented to bachelors. The caretaker of the hall lives up here, too, and looks after the bedrooms as well as the other rooms.

Connected with the assembly hall by means of a stairway leading to the basement is a community kitchen. This kitchen contains a good range, with hot water attachment, sink with hot and cold water, large table in centre, two tiers of shelves on both sides of the room, a large cupboard filled with dishes, twelve dozen cups and saucers,

twelve dozen tumblers, twelve dozen dinner plates, twelve dozen smaller plates, and one dozen vegetable dishes. There are also twelve dozen each of knives, forks and teaspoons, as well as a boiler, tea kettles and teapots, pails, dippers and dishpans, also dish towels. A dumb-waiter is built in one corner of this well-equipped community kitchen. This is used when a banquet is spread in the hall above. Adjoining the kitchen in the basement is the community dining-room, with its large tables and plentiful supply of chairs. This kitchen and dining-room have been the centre of many social affairs, both of the city and country, which could not have been held elsewhere because no other building had the equipment.

Then the most popular room in our very useful Memorial Hall is the Ladies' Rest Room. This is a large and very handsome room, and was set apart by the rural council for the wives and daughters of the ratepayers of the rural municipality of Portage la Prairie. This very comfortable room is, indeed, very, very much appreciated by both the country and city. The matron in charge always keeps the hardwood floor in the very best condition, and the couches and chairs always invite the weary to sit down and rest awhile. The large mirrors always reflect their undimmed brightness on the passing throng, and lure one to take a peep. Screened, but not obscured from the rest room, by a handsome oak screen, is the lunch room with its dainty tables and chairs. On the other side of this is the matron's kitchen and bedroom-sitting room. Beyond this, on the same floor, is the Provincial Employment Bureau. A neat stairway close to the main entrance of the ladies' rest room leads to the basement which is fitted up with bathroom, cloak room and toilets. A committee of women, representative of each ward in the rural municipality, looks after the ladies' rest room, and these women deserve great credit for the efforts they put forth to make this ever-popular room the success it is.

The pretty little Memorial Park which commemorates the brave heroes of this rural municipality who gave their lives for freedom's cause, is a beauty spot, truly. Situated at the north end of Memorial Hall its flowers, shrubs and trees are a constant reminder to those who know and are interested in its welfare that this one spot is dedicated with tender reverence to "Our Boys," and is a visible memory of the Great War.

The purchasing of this building and the fitting up and making the rooms so useful and adaptable for the community has been the means of developing a more social and community spirit among those who gather there. I could not enumerate the many social gatherings that take place in our Memorial Hall. The rest room is a boon to weary shoppers and mothers, always warm in winter and cool in summer. Several men have been heard to say: "The ladies' rest room is the best thing that ever struck Portage la Prairie."—R. A. B.

An Active Church Society

OUR community boasts of several organizations at the present time, but for progress and activity our little organization, the Women's Missionary Society, takes the lead, and although we can seldom boast of ten members we have in connection with the Missionary Society a Ladies' Aid.

We first organized under the Presbyterian Church, but for eight years now we have been recognized as one of the leading Union churches of Manitoba.

Ours is a purely country district, being three miles from the post office and station (Beaver, Manitoba), therefore, our activities are centred around the school and church which are situated near each other, and it is because of their situation that we have been enabled to carry on for a number of years now our most successful venture—the fowl supper.

Although few in numbers, every one of our members realize that by united action great things can be accomplished, and truly have they demonstrated this fact to the observing public in the past few years.

We have always sent generous contributions to the various mission demands from headquarters, besides sending clothing to meet various extra calls from stricken districts and locally.

During the years of the war our finances flourished very well, but with the end of the war and lowered prices for farm products ensued we had demands for help at home that we were unable to meet, so had to find a means of raising funds, but how? That was the question. Finally, a fowl supper was suggested, and the suggestion was acted upon without delay. We secured the school, and taking out seats we installed two long tables, and pulling a threshing caboose at one of the windows we used it for a kitchen, and we held the concert in the church across the road.

The day before the supper was held it snowed all day and drifted some of the roads. We expected only a few to come out, but the people came just the same, some in sleighs, some in cutters, some in cars and others in buggies, and we had one of the most successful events ever held in our district, and that night it was decided that we hold another supper the following year.

For three years now the supper has been held and during that time the women have been the means, through the proceeds of the evenings, of lifting no small part of the financial burden off the shoulders of our church managers.

The first year we paid about \$200 towards renovating the church, and since then have paid for painting and shingling the building, besides keeping up our obligations to the two parent churches whose demands we have recognized since union.

This annual supper brings the people out as nothing else does, and young and old enjoy to the full the social side of it. In view of the hard times this year we contemplated doing without the supper, fearing that people would not want the expense of it, but everyone said, let us have the supper supposing we have to give it free, so next week we will have our annual social evening and lecture.—Stella L. Richardson.

Hall and Rest Room

LAST fall the ladies of our town (Armstrong, B.C.) and district got together and formed a branch of the Women's Institute. They elected the usual officers of president and secretary-treasurer and became active at once.

The first work of the institute was the renting of a house with a large front room, which they immediately turned into a community hall and ladies' rest room. The woman who lives in the back part of the house pays no rent but instead she keeps the community hall clean and tidy, and in winter looks after the heating and lighting. Both city and municipal councils give a grant towards the up-

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THE BIG MUSKEG

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Outwitting the Fire Sprite

Fire Prevention on the Farm—Danger from Matches, Coal Oil and Gasoline—
Fire-fighting Equipment Essential—By Margaret M. Speechly

WHAT group of people is so helpless in a conflagration as the farm family? In contrast to city conditions there is no fire brigade to come to the rescue, and there are no high-pressure hoses to put out the flames. What can a handful of people do when once a blaze has the house or the barn in its grip? This inability to cope with a fire should make every country-dweller extremely careful, for in a few moments the results of negligence may wipe out buildings, stock, furnishings and other equipment that took years to acquire. Vastly more important, it may cause the loss of precious lives.

In most cases fires result from carelessness. If you are an employer, never drop matches while still alight or even when glowing, and insist on the help being just as particular. Don't let ashes and cigarette ends fall on the floor or around the barn because a small spark may start a mighty conflagration. The best rule to follow is "No smoking around the barn or other buildings." Don't let anybody carry matches unless they are kept in a metal box, because loose ones are often dropped when pulling out something else from pockets. Preferably, use those that strike only on the box for other types may ignite if stepped upon. Above all, keep every sort of match out of the reach of children, as it is a great temptation for them to imitate their elders. You know—everyone knows—that homes and lives have been lost just because a wholesome fear of fire was not instilled into the minds of children. Teach them that matches are dangerous and are only for the use of adults.

Precautions With Lamps

Then there are lamps. Never let a child carry a lamp even a short distance. He may trip with it, he may drop it, he may hold it unsteadily and the result may be an explosion. Keep lamps out of the way of youngsters and never set one on the edge of a table. Preferably suspend the light from the ceiling. Lamps with glass containers are not as safe as those made of metal for if allowed to fall they may break, with disastrous consequences. Never fill any coal oil lamp while hot, for sufficient vapor may be generated to cause an explosion. For the same reason do not pour in the oil near a hot range. See that wicks fit snugly. In the barn or elsewhere hang up lanterns rather than put them on the floor where they may be knocked over or covered with straw or hay. Exercise just as much care with coal oil heaters and stoves. Never turn the flame too high or allow a leak to go unstopped.

If an analysis were made of conflagrations in farm homes, a very large proportion would undoubtedly be due to coal oil being used for lighting or reviving fires. Hardly a month goes by without another addition to the long list of tragedies, and yet these disasters need never occur. In every home there should be a rule that no one shall ever pour kerosene into a stove—make it as unalterable as the law of the Medes and Persians. If you must use kerosene, the safest way is to saturate some cold ashes with it and to lay a few spoonfuls of them on the grate before putting in the paper and kindling. For this, never take ashes from the stove for there might be a live coal hidden among them. Above all never set the oil can on the stove. This caution may seem unnecessary to you, but there are people who are careless enough to do it.

Danger in Gasoline

Since the advent of power farming and automobiles, the use of gasoline

has become very common—so much so that people forget what a dangerous substance it is. Even at ordinary room temperatures it gives off a highly explosive vapor which burns with even greater fierceness than coal oil. Gasoline for use in the house should be kept in a container that is entirely different from the coal oil can, for if it were used for igniting a fire the results would be disastrous. Labelling in large letters prevents mistakes. Sealers, bottles and other glass articles are not suitable for holding gasoline because a large volume of explosive vapor would be released if the containers were broken. When dry-cleaning in the house, never work in a room where there is a fire or a flame of any kind. If outside, select a shady place for working with the



dangerous fluid.

Gasoline irons, stoves and lamps are another source of danger that must not be overlooked. Do not entirely fill the container because the liquid expands slightly with heat. Never, under any circumstance, pour in fresh gasoline when the tank is hot or when the stove or iron is still going. Take care not to spill gasoline when refilling, or the vapor from it may cause an explosion. To strike a match or to use a lamp in a garage or shed where there is gasoline stored is courting disaster. An electric torch is infinitely cheaper than a new building and a lot of doctor's bills.

Care of Stove Pipes

Many a conflagration has been due to infrequent cleaning of stove-pipes and chimneys. The pipes from a kitchen range which is used in every season, need to be cleaned not less than three or four times a year in order to prevent the accumulation of soot and other inflammable material. Furnace pipes require attention in spring and fall and chimneys at least once a year. All pipes should be put up solidly and if they go through a wooden partition or a ceiling special insulation is absolutely essential. Cracks in a chimney are dangerous, for through them flames may creep and set woodwork on fire.

No house should be without a permanent ladder on the roof. It may not be an artistic decoration but it is a mighty handy thing in an emergency. If you rely on the ordinary ladder, ten chances to one it will be at the far end of the barn just when you need it. Do not delay putting up that permanent ladder. Never stuff old rags into an open flue hole but secure a metal disc specially made for the purpose. One time when fires are apt to start is in the morning when the man goes out to the barn before anyone is down, leaving draughts open. The fire may suddenly roar up the chimney or sparks may fly out of the open draughts.

In winter our western houses are nothing short of fire-traps. Usually there is only one staircase and the storm sashes are securely buttoned on from the outside. What are you going to do if the stairs are cut off? Smashing glass is dangerous and uses up valuable seconds so do not delay putting the storm windows on hinges. You will then be safer and will have more air in the bedrooms. As an alternative, put hooks and screw-eyes onto the inside of the sashes and take off the buttons from the outside so that they can be easily removed in case of emergency. A strong rope should be in every home and each person should know exactly where it is in case of being caught in a fire. I have often seen a rope coiled underneath a window so that it is available at a moment's notice. A loop at one end and a nail to slip it over help to make escape easier and more rapid.

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House Plants for Winter

Some Every-day Suggestions to Assist Anyone Without Special Equipment to Have a Window Full of Cheery Bloom—By Mrs. W. C. McKillican

WHY do people raise plants in the home? Why thus add to the burden of an already overburdened worker? Are they worth the bother? Were such questions to be put to the average homemaker the answer, almost invariably, would be in effect, "Not have flowers! It would not be home without them." Flowers are really symbolic of home and a window full of healthy, cheery plants undoubtedly appeals to the aesthetic in everyone and consciously or otherwise exerts a subtle, refining influence over those who watch them day by day.

What can be most successfully grown? A problem not to be solved by any general statement, since indoor floriculture is subject to such innumerable limitations that the solution must be found after all by the individual. Were a general rule to be suggested, it might be, "Grow those varieties which under your conditions give the maximum of effect with the minimum of care," which, in turn, would necessarily involve some experimenting.

Lack of space, insufficient sunshine, cold house, shortage of time, etc., are obstacles frequently met with. Regarding the first (if the window sills are narrow), a couple of brackets will form an adequate extension for one of those useful as well as ornamental fern boxes which may be elaborate or simple, according to the wish or purse of the owner. It may either be lined throughout with a removable zinc pan, or have only a shallow pan at the bottom. In the first case plants are actually planted in it, in the second the pots are set in and may be changed from time to time. The latter method is especially good for bulbs which keep blooming at irregular intervals throughout the winter. Another advantage of this method over the ordinary detached pots is the ease with which the whole box may be removed, should the window not prove frost proof.

The second limitation, insufficient sunshine, is not as impossible of solution as would at first appear. A room in which the direct rays of sunshine never enter is usually well adapted to fern culture. The ordinary varieties, *Asparagus*, *Plumosus* and *Asparagus Sprengeri*, are not really ferns, but pass for such, and are easily cared for. There are also the Boston and Sword ferns, requiring somewhat more attention. That broad-leaved plant, *Aspidistra*, seems to thrive anywhere and under any condition; then there are the beautiful tuberous, begonias, which do well in a north room, also the *Ementiphilium*, sometimes called a Kafir Lily, which is not as widely known as it deserves to be. This plant has long sturdy leaves, somewhat of the nature of the *Amaryllis*, and blooms once a year, the blossoms are salmon color, shading to cream in the tubular throat. One we have in mind has, in 11 years of possession, never gone back, never harbored any insects, never in any way caused any worry, and the cluster of blossoms each year has been wonderful.

Making a Choice of Variety

A house which is not proof against Jack Frost's invasion recalls childish memories of the nightly parade when the plants had to be put in the cellar. In such a house, bulbs are certainly the solution to the problem, since *Daffodils*, *Hyacinths*, *Tulips* and even the *Chinese Lily* will stand considerable frost without serious damage. Then the bulbs are essentially winter bloomers (indoors), why not introduce them if for nothing else than the variety they offer? But bulbs and their culture would need a whole article to themselves so cannot be enlarged on here.

It is infinitely more pleasing, more cheerful and more restful to see three or four good healthy plants than a houseful of scrawny, sickly ones, and even the busiest of workers can usually find time to care well for the few and probably receive greater returns for her work. The practice of "getting a slip" wherever one goes often means an unsightly array of tin cans along each window sill, with very little in the way of beauty to justify their existence. Since in almost all departments of effort this is an age of specialization, why not carry it into the realm of indoor horticulture? Some greenhouses are noted for their orchids, others for ferns, etc., etc. If each one interested in plant culture would discover what is best suited to her home conditions, and

specialize therein, the result would be eminently more satisfactory and satisfying than "having a try" at everything. These varieties might then be developed to a stage approximating perfection, the nature and habits learned by the grower and new varieties introduced, or produced so that one person in a community will become the established authority on begonias, another on ferns, still another on fuchsias, etc.

Proper Care

Possibly some of us are too careful of our plants, in the sense of being over fussy and probably over-indulgent. Not that we would agree with the ex-florist who said, "Treat 'em rough, they like it," any more than with that other extremist who spasmodically lavishes them with attention, but during the intervals between spasms ignores their presence. It is often said of some woman, "If she puts a stick in the ground it will grow," the real truth underlying such a statement being that, whether consciously or not, such a person has learned the nature and habits of her plants and acts accordingly.

The correct method of watering seems to be a debated point, but it is fairly safe to try as nearly as possible to keep the soil moist, not wet (taking for granted always that good drainage has been provided in potting). To do this, it is well occasionally, say once a month or six weeks, to immerse the whole pot in a pail of water and leave it until the soil has become thoroughly soaked. After such a process the regular watering, whether daily or less frequently, will be done with a view to maintaining a comfortable dampness in the pot. The benefits of tea in this respect seem to be somewhat of a product of the imagination, since, apart from wetness, it is difficult to discover wherein any virtue could lie.

The damage done by gas in the house is a common cause for lament. An expert horticulturist declared himself as believing that there was "nothing in it," that if there were sufficient gas to affect plants the lives of the people would be endangered; "that one cannot raise flowers where gas is used is another popular fallacy," he said. Damage done by a dry atmosphere might be erroneously credited to gas.

Plants require to be bathed, almost as frequently as do humans. On the lower sides of the leaves, especially, are the mouths and stomachs of the plant, and if these become choked with dust the plant is slowly starved. Keep the leaves well washed, a clean moist leaf is more resistant to disease than one which has to struggle against dust nuisance. Anything which lowers the vitality of a plant tends to increase its susceptibility to trouble. As with people, keep them healthy and the main battle against diseases and pests is practically won.

Diseases and Insects

It would be impossible in a short article to deal exhaustively with pests and diseases affecting house plants, but a few of the more common may be mentioned, with suggested remedies.

Scale insects of many varieties affect chiefly ferns and palms. The variety most common is the Hemispherical Scale, a brown species found on the under side of fern fronds. It is a sucking insect and may be controlled by sponging with soap suds, or by applying the same soap mixture—one ounce laundry soap to one quart water—by means of a soft brush or cloth, or, again, the whole plant may be inverted and doused in a pail containing the soap mixture.

Mealy Bugs, are another common nuisance. These bugs occur in masses on the tender shoots and on the wider and upper sides of leaves and leaf stalks. They suck the sap, causing the foliage to turn yellow and drop prematurely. Many varieties of plants are susceptible, but fuchsias and coleus (foliage plant) particularly so. The cheapest and safest remedy is to take the plants outdoors (or in winter put them one by one in a tub) and forcibly wash off the insects with water. They cling tenaciously so each plant must be treated individually and with good pressure.

Aphids or plant lice are also familiar to every flower grower, "green flies" they are often called. One can frequently detect their presence on plants by the curling up

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Neighborly Kindness

*Little Friendly Acts that Helped a Young Woman Get a Good Start—
By Marilla Whitmore*

TEN years ago I came to the country a bride and as unskilled as many girls are in the culinary arts. Having gone to school in the city a great deal of my time until my teaching experience followed, my schedule did not seem to include housework. My summers were spent at work in my father's office and the only kind of "pie" I knew anything about was the printer's variety.

In the city when a bride starts to keep house she is usually fortunate enough to have friends and relatives to give her expert advice, or, if the worst comes to the worst, the bakeries and corner grocery with an abundance of canned foods is always willing to assist.

My knowledge of cooking lay in getting up a dainty lunch or in operating a chafing dish. On short notice I could concoct a Welsh rarebit or cook pigs-in-blankets, while my fudge was as good as anybody's. I knew exactly how a table should be set for a formal dinner party and a great many other useless things that girls nowadays seem to acquire.

As most young husbands do, my new husband assured me that the lack of this knowledge did not lower me in his esteem a bit, but that all the kitchen work should be done for me. Oh, yes, we would hire help and all I need do was to keep myself attractive and do the head work necessary for running the household.

All went well as long as help was to be had. Now, when I look back and think of the utterly foolish things those first girls who worked for me insisted that I do, of the provisions stolen and wasted, it makes me vow that if I have daughters of my own they shall begin to learn their way about a kitchen as soon as they can toddle. As it is, my sons are being trained so they can cook a simple meal if the unexpected happens.

My girl decided she would get married and left me on short notice. We phoned the agency for help and for three weeks had every kind and description of kitchen help, from English to Dutch. A Chinese cook departed after chasing a farm hand into the hay-mow for pulling his pigtail, leaving me in utter despair. Of course between cooks I had to struggle along the best I could, and what a joke my cooking was.

We had a large farm and hired many men. I knew how to make a pretty fair salad, so salad was my main stay. Those poor men became haggard and worn-looking.

Then entered my neighbor and took me in hand. She tied a big apron on and invited me to come to the kitchen. This admirable woman had a keen sense of humor and made me see the joke at once of my futile efforts to feed a gang of men. "Now cut out the fum-dubs and knick-knacks," she instructed, "and give them real grub. Men want lots to eat of good plain food. Feed them and they are good-natured, give them meat and spuds, prunes and Johnny cake, only lots of it. Put away those dinky little side dishes of yours and forget you have 'em," was her next remark, chuckling to herself the while, "and put away those extra knives and forks; buy some oilcloth and do not think of giving them table napkins, half of them don't know what they are. You must get your dishes washed in time to put them on the table again," she drawled, seeing me get out plates for the pie.

"Have you any beans?" she asked. "Come on, we will pick some over and I will tell you how to cook them. Feed them on bacon and beans if you have your own bacon, and cut out the fancy stuff or you will break your good man up in business."

With many a jolly laugh and bits of advice from poultry-raising to hints on butter-making, my neighbor helped me along the hard road until I could face a threshing crew with a serene smile, knowing the situation was in my hands.

Later on when the home-sick days came upon me, I turned again to my good neighbor for comfort and advice. Never was she too busy with her own household or affairs to come and sit with me, cheering me by her capable presence and bright ways. When advice was needed as to the wee garments to be made, help was at hand, and on the night when terror lurked in our household with doctor and nurse delayed 30 miles away by storms, my neighbor sat with me all night, telling me all would soon be alright. Day dawned, after what seemed an eternity, bringing the doctor and nurse, who told me that my neighbor was one woman in a thousand, a fact I well knew.

It was this good woman who left her household to shift for itself while she came each day to see how I was and to bring words of cheer. After the nurse left and I was panic stricken at my responsibility, the visits were continued and her capable hands bathed and cared for the babe until I could handle the child without fear of breaking it. Well can I hear her jolly laugh when she said, "Come on, take a hold of it, it will bend," on seeing my clumsy methods with the little one.

Never was the hour too late or too early that would not bring my kind friend at a word. Perhaps baby had colic and I thought that he would die, but again my fears were laughed at and a little peppermint tea given; or perhaps teeth were troubling. What a comfort to hear, "Now you are all tired out, you let me take this baby awhile and you get some rest."

As time went on we added another boy to our family and sometimes it seemed as if we were pretty well tied down, not having relatives to leave the children with. It was the day of our fourth anniversary and I happened to mention the fact a few days before to my kindly neighbor. Our plans had been to take a little trip on every anniversary, but up to this time it had been impossible to get away. On the morning of our anniversary day the phone rang and my neighbor said, "I want you to bring the little boys over and leave them with me for a few days. I can take just as good care of them as you can, and you and your husband can go to the city and have a real celebration." After a few protests the children were bundled up and sent to her home, while we prepared for our trip.

Our anniversary never comes but we speak of the unexpected pleasure we realized on our fourth anniversary, and we speak of the true neighborliness of spirit shown by our old friend. We feel as if we in turn would like to pass along some of that goodwill and spirit shown to us in our early married life.

There are far too few such women to be met with in city or country. Too many are prone to make remarks and laugh at the unskilled efforts of the newly-weds to make a home. If each woman would think and look back to her own experiences in home-making, when a kind word did much to help over the rough places, or a friendly act of kindness would help some poor home-sick girl, there would be more such neighbors as it has been my very great privilege to have had when I most needed help.

Do not scoff at the young people, but rather stretch out a friendly helping hand, and if you have nothing to give but yourself, then give yourself with the proper spirit, reaching out a helping hand. It will not be refused and those people in turn, after they have gone away on their path, will in turn reach out and help, remembering the cheerful and kindly spirit of the help they themselves received.

Our faults are at the bottom of our pain,
Error in act or judgment is the source of endless sighs.—Young.

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LINIMENT

Magic of Silver Cleaning

Proper Care of Silver—An Easy Way to Keep It Clean—

By Margaret M. Speechly

IN winter, silver seems to demand more attention than in the other seasons of the year. Without any warning ugly streaks appear on brightly polished surfaces, destroying their attractiveness and making more work for the person who cleans them. Tarnish results when something in the air or food comes in contact with silver. It is usually due to sulphur in some form or other. Coal gas, of which there is more in winter than in other seasons, is the chief offender. Rubber, too, is responsible for discoloration, so erasers, tubing and rubber gloves should not be allowed to touch silver. Egg-yolk and a few vegetables and fruits containing sulphur leave their marks upon flatware. Perhaps you have noticed how tarnished spots appear in the form of fingermarks. These are due to the moisture of the skin. It is therefore highly important that silver articles should be grasped with a chamois leather or with gloved hands. This discoloration does not do any harm to the metal, but rubbing at intervals for a number of years has a tendency to wear it away.

Regular Care Pays

As prevention is always easier than cure, the most important part in the care of both flatware and hollowware is regular treatment that does away with the extensive cleaning otherwise necessary. One way to avoid tarnish is to keep all the larger pieces or hollowware in a tightly-closed cabinet where coal gas cannot reach them. Not everybody is lucky enough to own one that matches the dining-room furniture, but most handy men can make a built-in one on the wall. If even this is impossible, do not keep all your silver on the sideboard where its lustre is quickly dimmed by coal gas and dust. Put away all but the most necessary pieces rather than wear yourself out keeping it clean. Life is not worth it.

The best way of keeping tarnish at bay is to rub it up frequently with one of the specially-prepared silver cloths which can be purchased for a small sum. When dusting, go over the hollow-ware with this and you will be surprised how long it will be before a big cleaning is necessary. A cloth of this description is used without washing until it falls to pieces for water removes the polishing material with which it is saturated. I have found it a great saving of labor to use one regularly and would not be without one.

Flatware is greatly improved by frequent rubbing with a polishing cloth in order to keep it undimmed. However, the way in which it is handled each day is responsible for the length of time it retains its brilliance. Lots of excellent silver is scratched and marred by gathering it in handfuls and putting it in a pile in the bottom of the dishpan. Swirling it around in the water or putting it in the drawer carelessly is always harmful. It should be washed in hot, soapy water and then rinsed in clear, hot water, so that there will be a minimum of scratching. Thorough drying is absolutely essential, because dampness encourages tarnish. A drawer lined with velvet or baize is a suitable storage place but it should be divided into sections to keep the different pieces of flatware separate. The partitions can be made of thin wood such as comes in tea boxes, or of cardboard which requires a coat of shellac or varnish. If possible these divisions should be covered with velvet or baize to prevent scratching.

Ways of Storing Silver

One good way to preserve the surface of flatware is to keep it in pockets made of cotton flannel that can be hung on a wall or the back of a door. When surplus silver is to be stored each piece must be perfectly dry and free from tarnish. A good grade of white tissue paper if wrapped firmly around each piece will exclude the atmosphere to a large extent. A perfectly dry place and an air-tight box or cupboard are essential. The cellar, unless it is unusually dry, is not a good place to put silver. Cotton flannel, being cotton, is suitable for wrapping around silver articles, but wool or silk should never be used. It goes without saying that each piece should be free from tarnish before putting it away. It is wise to examine stored silver periodically and to clean it when necessary so that the film of tarnish does not become too thick.

There are several kinds of silver polish on the market that effectively remove tarnish, but it is wise to buy only reliable brands that are guaranteed by the manufacturer. Whiting, if mixed to a paste with water, is much cheaper than the commercial preparations but it should be absolutely free from grit and lumps or the silver will be seriously marred. There are also several kinds of cleaners which remove tarnish by the process of electrolysis, but the same good results can be secured by using equipment already in the home.

To clean silver by the electrolytic method take a granite or enamel pan large enough to hold the pieces comfortably and place a strip of zinc about four inches square in the bottom. Zinc can be secured from any tinsmith for a few cents. Put into the pan enough water to cover the silver, together with one teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of baking or washing soda for each quart of water. When boiling put in the silver and allow it to stand until the tarnish has vanished. It is not necessary for each article to touch the zinc for one piece will make a contact with the rest of the silver. When clean, wash in soapy water and dry thoroughly. Now the purpose of this process is only to remove discoloration and not to produce a brilliant lustre, so each article needs rubbing up with a paste polish or whiting. This is removed in soapy water, after which the articles are thoroughly dried. If desired, a chamois leather may be used to produce a high lustre.

Instead of the granite container, an aluminum pan can be used without a zinc strip, and the results are equally good. However, after the silver is cleaned the entire surface of the pan must be scoured with steel wool in order to ensure perfect electrolysis the next time. The same procedure is necessary with the zinc strip or the invisible film that forms on both sides of it will prevent the action between liquid and metal that removes the tarnish.

Special Cases

Large pieces of silver can be successfully cleaned by immersing them in the solution a section at a time. Anything with ebony handles or knobs should be cleaned in the old way. Jewel boxes or other articles that are lined with fabric, oxidized or German silver, and mesh bags, should never be put into a liquid cleaner of the kind described above.

However, for most silverware I know you will be delighted with the electrolytic method. It's a big mouthful to say, but it's as easy as can be to follow and it saves such a lot of work. Anyone who has labored long and frequently with silver-cleaning appreciates what a boon it is. The liquid reaches the innermost crevices of engraving and fluting and does it so easily that it almost seems like magic. Don't be a bit afraid to put your choicest family plate into this "bath" for it is absolutely harmless—in fact, science has proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that there is less wear and tear on silver when cleaned by electrolysis than there is when friction is used.

To Prevent Tarnish

You may happen to own a silver toilet set or a pair of candlesticks that were lacquered by the jeweller to prevent tarnishing. This is an excellent protection as long as the coating of lacquer remains unbroken, but when once it becomes worn the entire film must be removed. To do this, soften the lacquer with denatured alcohol and soak the pieces in hot water. Then you can rub off the coating with ease. You can apply fresh lacquer to prevent tarnishing, but it is necessary to polish the silver highly beforehand. Purchase the lacquer from a jeweller and apply it with a soft brush, using as few strokes as possible. As it hardens rapidly do not try to touch it up or streaks will result. Two thin coats are better than one heavy layer. At least half an hour should be allowed between each application. A quarter of a pint of lacquer covers a large surface. This treatment is suitable only for those pieces that are never washed, so there is no use applying it to flatware. However, for candlesticks, ornaments or cups won in competitions it is satisfactory if well done. A jeweller is always obtains better results than an amateur, because he has special polishing equipment and can put on the lacquer very smoothly.



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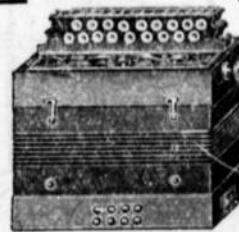
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47. Culling Poultry for Egg Production.
48. How to Pot Bulbs for Winter.
49. Using Sealing Wax to Make Pretty Vases and Bells.
50. How to Plan Proper School Lunches.
51. How to Judge Bread.
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A Few Pet Ideas

Contributions from the Homemaker's Scrap Book

IF the cane seats of chairs wear out, remove them entirely and substitute inlaid linoleum. If you happen to have a little paint that is similar in color to the wood of the chair, give the linoleum a coat over the top and around the edges. Use upholstering tacks to hold it in place.—Mrs. D. A.

Use the meat chopper for shaving soap and see how much easier it is than cutting it with a knife. The older the soap is the better the results are—and the longer it lasts.—Mrs. R. D.

Use the elastic webbing from discarded corsets when making new brasieres. It is also good for repairing when the original wears out.—Mrs. M. T. M.

When boiling one or two eggs in a deep vessel, place them on a potato masher. There is no danger of breakage when putting them in, while lifting them out is greatly simplified.—Mrs. T. D.

In turning up hems use a wooden ruler for keeping them the same depth all around. When I first tried this scheme I found my 15-inch ruler too large to handle easily so sawed it in two and found it excellent. Instead of pins I use paper clips for holding the hems in place.—Mrs. G. A. N.

The odor of cooking in the hot, busy season was almost too much for me at times so I thought out the following scheme. We had a hole cut in the ceiling right over the stove into which was fitted a galvanized pipe that ran up to the roof. On the ceiling side of the hole we had a register put in that could be worked from below by chains. Thus, when cooking is going on I open it and up go the odors. It is also an excellent way of ventilating in winter.—Mrs. J. A. R.

My small girl got chewing gum on her hair and best dress and I removed it successfully with sweet spirits of nitre. It was such a relief to get it off that I thought I would pass on the idea.—Mrs. P. L.

To prevent the contents of a pan from boiling over, dip your pastry brush in clean cooking fat and grease the sides of the pan from the top downwards for two or three inches. This is especially good when making jelly.—Mrs. R. B.

I store my home-made soap for some weeks before using it and find that it goes farther than if used when "green." I find it better to purchase soap for toilet or laundry purposes in quantity so that it can become seasoned before I need to use it.—Mrs. V. J. P.

If your glass water jug has become brown from the action of water, pour in some vinegar and it will make it clear again if allowed to stand for a few hours. Sour milk or butter-milk will also answer the purpose.—Mrs. T. W. J.

If a valued vase leaks it can be mended by heating in warm water and pouring melted paraffin wax over the crack. As soon as this hardens, the vase can be used for holding cut flowers.—Mrs. A. C.

When sewing net, try using invisible hairpins to hold it in place rather than ordinary pins which fall out so easily.—Miss G. M. H.

A quilt is more easily put in the frame if tacked rather than sewed. Use carpet tacks and attach the sides first, taking care not to drive the tacks in so far that they will be hard to remove. As soon as the sides are done,

secure the ends in the same way. Mrs. D. F.

Use a large double boiler for heating sugar when making jelly instead of putting it in the oven where it may scorch readily. Stir frequently while heating. An improvised double boiler may be made by putting a bowl inside a larger pan.—Mrs. E. L. M.

To make a perfect seal for jellies, tip the glass before the wax sets, turning it around so that there will be no space between the sides and the cake of wax. This prevents the jelly from oozing up later on. It goes without saying that the seal will not be good if jelly is sticking to the glass.—Mrs. H. S. L.

If you cannot afford a regular cherry-pitter try this plan which I have found excellent. Take a new, strong wire hairpin and tie it tightly to an old penholder or smooth stick. Allow the rounded end to protrude so that it can lift out the pits without the handle touching the fruit.—Mrs. D. W.

For cleaning aluminum pans I use one half of a wooden clothes peg and find it does not scratch or mar the surface like a pan scraper does. The other half I put into the silver-cleaning basket and cover it with a cloth when removing tarnish, saving much wear and tear on my fingers. See that it does not wear through the cloth in time or it will scratch the silver. Mrs. C. B.

Do not throw away the thin board tops that come on some baskets of fruit as they are excellent as stands for hot pans or dishes.—Miss C. A.

Instead of serving corn flakes or other flaky cereals with a spoon, put them in a large jug and see how simple it is for each person to help himself.—Mrs. K. J.

We are fond of baked apples and quite often put raisins, dates or other dried fruits in the centre in place of the core. We find it a good plan to bake them in muffin tins rather than in a flat pan.—Mrs. M.T.I.

When I am ironing I sort the clothes so that the task of separating each person's garments later on does not amount to anything. As I come across articles that need mending they are put at one end of the line.—Mrs. W.A.W.

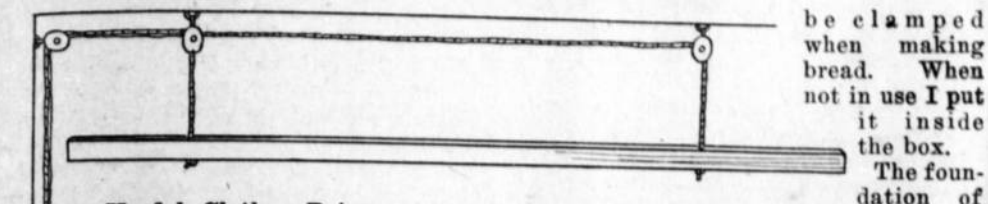
Bachelor's one-minute stove blacking is very handy in winter when the kitchen stove must be kept in all the time. To make this, melt one cup of tallow in an old dipper, add three tablespoons turpentine and set aside to cool. Make a pad of old cotton socks, sew it firmly to prevent coming apart or fasten with a safety pin. Put a teaspoon of the mixture on the stove, rub with the pad, then rub it on the bottom of the tea-kettle and rub the stove again. This may be done when the range is quite warm and if rubbed for a little while will give a fairly good black polish.—Mrs. W. L. D.

I made useful mitts for the baby from the stockings she had out-grown. I cut off about six inches from the top and rounded the cut edge using the machine. In the top I threaded in elastic to keep her wrists warm. For babies I find it much better to have no thumbs in mitts.—Mrs. F. T.

To reinforce sagging bedsprings I have used clothesline wire and find it very effective. Secure the wire at one end, thread it in and out and fasten it firmly at the other end. Then work from side to side forming about five-inch squares.—Mrs. W. L. D.

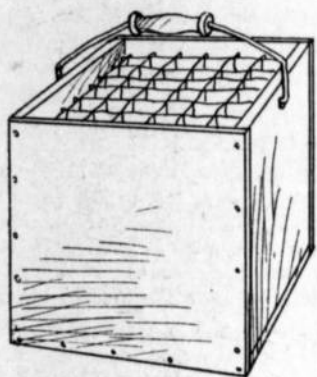
Some Clever Schemes

Labor-saving Ideas Contributed by Readers—Directions for Making Convenient Equipment for the House



Useful Clothes Drier

MY clothes drier which I find very handy is made of a piece of 2-in. x 2-in., six feet in length. It can be made shorter or longer as desired. A piece of $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. rope about 12 feet long, two double pulleys and a single one are the other materials needed. A small pole, if peeled and smoothed could be used in place of the 2-in. x 2-in., while spools with wire run through them could be substituted for the rope and pulleys. The rope is twisted around a nail at a convenient height.



When ironing I find it very handy to lower the drier to about five feet from the floor, hooking the end loop of rope into the highest nail on the wall. Then I put my ironing board right beside it and put each garment on it without wasting time or steps walking back and forth. When finished I pull the rope down to the lowest nail and the clothes are out of the way so that they do not catch on everybody's head. The rack is also useful for drying clothes in the winter.—Mrs. A. E. M.

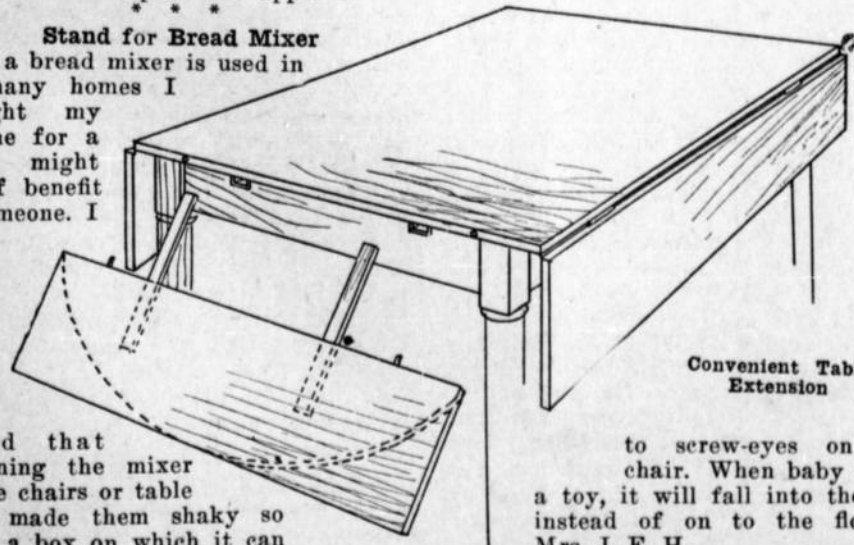
Home-made Egg Crates

No one selling eggs can afford to be without egg crates. These need not be expensive necessarily, as you can get enough pasteboard sections to hold 24 dozen, for a quarter, and the wooden boxes to hold the sections can easily be made from empty apple boxes by shortening the long sides to make a square box. The width and height of an ordinary apple box is just right for four sections. The measurements inside the box should be $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A bail from a worn out pail can be fastened with small staples to the strongest sides, which makes it more convenient to handle. Then if you have some dull-colored paint or stain handy you can soon have quite a respectable egg crate for 12 cents.—No Name.

Editor's Note.—A cover can be made to fit the crate by using odd pieces of lumber or the top of the apple boxes.

Stand for Bread Mixer

As a bread mixer is used in so many homes I thought my scheme for a stand might be of benefit to someone. I



found that fastening the mixer to the chairs or table soon made them shaky so built a box on which it can

be clamped when making bread. When not in use I put it inside the box.

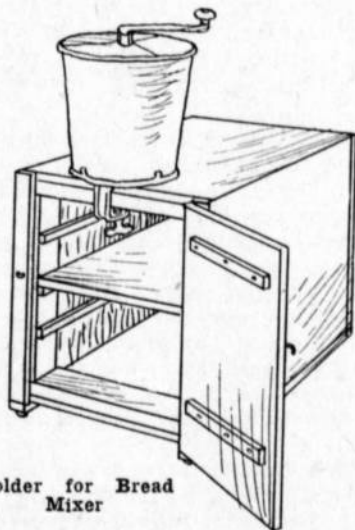
The foundation of

the stand is made of eight pieces of 2x4 inches while 4-in. bevelled lumber is used for the sides and top. Inside there are cleats for holding movable shelves on which I place the dough when it is in the pans. I find this an excellent plan as the dough is kept free from dust and does not form a crust on top while rising. Before making a box like this it would be well to measure the pans so that they would slide in easily.

My box is papered with comfort felt inside and is large enough to hold the mixer when wrapped up in cold weather. Casters or "domes of silence" can be put on the four corners.—Mrs. J. G. M.

An Extension for the Table

This is a device we find very handy when we wish to extend our old-fashioned fall-leaf table. It consists of two rounded leaves—one at each end of the table—or the boards can be left square if desired. There are two little pegs that fit into holes made for them in the centre of each leaf of the table. The two supports are longer and more substantial pieces that fit exactly into holes made immediately below the table top in the main body of the table. A 12-inch board makes a good width for these leaves and of course the extension will be exactly the same as the width



Holder for Bread Mixer

of the table with the side leaves extended.—Mrs. H. P.

Here is something that saves a lot of work. Fasten a box to each side of the high chair with cup-hooks that hook in-

Convenient Table Extension

to screw-eyes on the chair. When baby drops a toy, it will fall into the box instead of on to the floor.—Mrs. J. E. H.

MONEY FOR LABOR SAVERS

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Full Dress at Regan's

Continued from Page 7

this unexpected avowal he rose, knocked the heel from his pipe, and passed out.

As the evening chats between the boss and the scaler became a part of the bunk-house program, their places on the deacon-seat were left open for them, with the men withdrawing a bit to give them privacy. More and more frequently during their conversations did Bane revert to city life, displaying an avidity to learn about it, his eagerness at times being almost pitiable. This hungering for urban flesh-pots impressed the scaler as being an abnormal mental growth, yet he catered to it. As an exponent of the out-doors, magnificent in stature and built to fight life in the open, Bane's earnestness in dwelling on the inanities of town society often sounded sacreligious. Each night, as the scaler listened to the revelations of the bearded lips, he found additional food for thought. Thus the two talked of the town more thoroughly to the exclusion of all other topics as the boss threw down his reserve and betrayed more and more fully his hopeless ambition.

"If I had a wad I'd go to town and live," he declared one stormy night. The scaler, as was his wont, nodded sympathetically, but made no comment. After a pause, Bane continued: "A single man oughter git along—like a gentleman—for quite a few years on, say, ten thousand?"

"That would depend on how fast he spent it," the scaler gravely replied.

Further confidences were precluded as Bingo, passing to the door, stumbled over a chopper's foot and fell headlong across Bane's knees. With an infuriated roar the boss rose to his feet, clutching the man by shoulder and thigh, and with his wonderful strength raised him above his head and stepped toward the red-hot stove as though to hurl him against it. The scaler dropped the stick he had been aimlessly whittling and sprang before the boss, saying:

"Are you mad? Lower him to the floor."

"Out of the way or I'll smear ye!" bellowed the boss.

"Let him down—easy," commanded the scaler, presenting the point of his long knife against the taut chest muscles.

Bane growled impotently, felt the steel pricking his skin, and allowed his victim to drop to the floor. Then, springing back, he savagely yelled: "D—ye! Ye'd knife me same as Canwell was knifed! Drop that knife and I'll—"

"Don't lose your head and act the fool," crisply warned the scaler. "I've stopped you from killing a man on a hot stove and from going to prison for life."

Bane glared round the circle of excited faces and realized his fiendish temper had carried him too far. "I wasn't going to hurt him," he sullenly defended. "Jest scaring him a bit."

"Then I had no business to interfere, and let's forget all about it," pleasantly urged the scaler. "Sit down, and we'll begin where that idiot interrupted the talk." But Bane was in no mood for further conversation, and with a murderous glance at the cringing Bingo hurried forth into the storm.

This incident disturbed the harmony between the boss and the scaler for two nights, although they spoke in passing. On the third night the scaler handed a haberdashery magazine to Bane, who hesitated, then sulkily accepted it, fascinated by a picture of men in correct evening dress enjoying elegant leisure.

"Thought you might want to get acquainted with this kind of clothes before going to town," carelessly ventured the scaler. "There's a form chart which shows just what a man in society should wear at different periods of the day. If you follow that you can't go wrong."

"Them's the things," murmured Bane, his deep voice sinking to a reverential whisper as he stared longingly at a group attired in evening clothes. "Ain't some trick to git into a harness like that?"

The scaler placed his pipe aside and, clapping his hand on the boss's knee,

whispered: "I'm going to tell you something. You may think me weak-minded, but I brought my evening clothes with me. No wonder you stare; but it was bring them or leave them in a boarding house to be lost or stolen. And they're in the bottom of my trunk right now. If you'd really like to see how they look—"

"On a man," choked the boss.

"If you'd really like to see how they look on me I'll go over and slip into them and you can follow in half an hour. Only, for the love of Mike, never let on to the men or they'd kid me to death."

"Great hemlock! Ye've had 'em all the time and I never knew. Say, it'll be great." And the boss rubbed his hands joyously. "To think of a full dress suit of clothes up here back of Puzzle! I guess it's the first outfit ever toted into Siscohos township. I won't bleat a word, only hustle along. Are ye sure ye got all the fixings?" The last very anxiously.

"Even to the patent leathers," laughed the scaler, rising.

"Give me half an hour to make the shift."

It was a fantastic spectacle, the rough room and its rude furniture and the scaler faultlessly attired in evening clothes. Outside the wind howled forty miles an hour through the tops of seventy-foot birches. For miles about the cold moon cast a pallid light over illimitable waste places.

The scaler gingerly advanced his feet toward the roaring fire, trying to dispel the chill of the shining shoes. Some one tapped on the door. He smiled grimly, drew on his white kids, rearranged a blanket over the bunk, then demanded:

"Who is it?"

"Me, Bane."

Opening the door just sufficient for the boss to enter, the scaler stepped back before the fire and posed for inspection.

Bane gaped long and respectfully at the immaculate figure, and, in unconscious homage, removed his red toque and finally blurted: "Ye look simply grand, Mister Black." No one in Siscohos ever before heard him "mister" any one; even Regan, his employer, always being styled "the old man."

With a gesture the scaler invited the boss to be seated by the plank table, and quickly set before him a bottle and glasses; then stepped back and lighted a cigarette. Scarcely shifting his worshipful gaze, Bane fumbled for the bottle and poured himself a drink. Then loudly demanded: "On the level, would I look like that?"

"Sure. Only you'd make a better appearance, as you have a better figure," warmly assured the scaler, changing his pose.

"It beats the Dutch!" gurgled Bane, slapping his knee. Then meekly: "And ye've got on everything what goes to make up the outfit, Mister Black?"

"I am quite correctly attired," the scaler assured, stalking across the room and shrewdly measuring the boss' reverence. "Drink up. I'll give you a letter to my tailor and he'll supply you with everything. When do you go?"

With a jerk of his shaggy head, Bane pushed back his glass without drinking, and suspiciously answered: "I don't know. When I git the money."

A tap on the door brought an expression of annoyance to the scaler's face and, touching his finger to his lips for silence, he opened it a crack. For a moment he listened to a muffled voice, then impatiently replied: "I'm busy, Bingo, with the boss. Some other time, when I'm not working."

"That d—d skunk comes here," wrathfully demanded Bane, his gaze bristling.

"He feels grateful for my saving him from the hot stove," chuckled the scaler, seating himself at a table and rapidly glancing over a thin package of papers. "Now, Bane, your heart's set on a fling at city life. Why don't you go now?"

"Matter of coin," muttered Bane, twisting uneasily.

Snapping a rubber band round the papers, the scaler leaned over the table

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and sharply said: "Nonsense man; you've money enough."

With mouth agape, Bane stared into the stern face across the table for a count of twelve. Then his eyes closed till they were mere slits, and, clutching the edge of the table till the knuckles showed white, he hoarsely whispered: "Jest what might ye mean by that?"

The scaler brought his heels back on either side of his stool and slowly replied: "I mean you have more than ten thousand dollars this minute deposited in the First National Bank in town—ten thousand which you've stolen from Regan in the last three or four years by means of padding your payrolls."

Bane was stunned, and stared as if bereft of his senses. When the full import of the accusation seeped through his slow mind he gave a rumbling roar and started to rise, his eyes flashing murder. But before he could more than crook his knees the scaler's hand darted to his bosom and the next second found the boss gazing stupidly into the muzzle of a heavy automatic.

"Sit still!" warned the scaler gently. "I've got you right, Bane. While you've been attending this dress rehearsal your camp's been overhauled and these papers taken from your strong box." And he tapped his breast pocket.

"Damnation! The papers—" He stopped and settled back from the table, his hands half raised, his fingers tensely set like claws.

"Don't!" warned the scaler, resting his elbow on the table and dropping the muzzle of the gun till it covered his broad chest. "I can change you into a sieve before you can count two. Now listen. Regan has suspected you for the last two years, but wanted to make sure, as you were an old employee. He sent a man to watch you. That man secured the data in these papers," and again he tapped his pocket. "That man wrote a letter, giving a summary of his discoveries, and announced the details would be brought out in person. The tote team brought the letter to the nearest settlement and Regan received it; but the papers failed to arrive, the inspector failed to arrive. Canwell was the man. He was murdered on the trail and the papers taken from his body. Just how you discovered he had spied upon you I don't know. But you did learn it, and you followed him from Blackstrap camp, and did for him and took the papers. Only you didn't know the crime was useless because of the letter which had come through. You see, Bane, the letter is his avenger. It announced he was bringing papers which would prove you guilty of extensive thieving. When his body was found, with no papers, we immediately suspected you must be guilty. Easy! Another move and you'll go out as Canwell did, a corpse!"

"Ye devil! Ye slick devil!" Bane sobbed in impotent rage, his huge frame writhing and twisting.

"So we sent a detective here. He was sure you did for Canwell, but he needed help. And I was taken from the city office by Mr. Regan and sent here. One man had no chance to go through your camp and find the papers which would convict you, providing you had not destroyed them—and it will always be a mystery to me that you did not."

"A detective!" muttered Bane, his gazing ranging about the room as though beholding a ring of enemies. "A detective, and I never got wise." With a sudden transition he shrieked: "Who's the hound? I'll kill him with my bare hands. Any papers found in my camp he planted there. It's a lie! I never stabbed Canwell."

With a low laugh of triumph the scaler advanced the pistol an inch and with the other hand pushed one of the reward bills across the table. "Read that," he commanded. "One thousand dollars reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Robert Canwell to death sometime in the last week in October," and so on. The bills purposefully contain a misstatement of fact. Canwell was killed with a knife, and twice you've spoken of it. Twice you've correctly stated how he was killed, although only Regan, the coroner, the sheriff and a few others knew

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the truth. How did you know he was knifed when the posters say he was shot?"

Bane gnawed his under lip furiously. Suddenly throwing aside all restraint, he yelled: "Well, he was spoiling my game, and planning to send me to prison. I killed him, just as I'll knife ye—ye hound. Ye've got the goods on me here—but ye ain't got the proof back to Regan yet."

With the last word he ducked and lunged under the table, the exploding automatic ripping a furrow down the back of the heavy mackinaw.

The scaler fell back against the wall, still erect, but held motionless by the table pressing against him. The situation was most peculiar and held a threat of death over each.

The table, jammed against the scaler's chest, extended over and masked the outstretched right arm and hand, rendering the pistol useless.

"Lafond! Bingo!" his muffled voice called, as he felt the ponderous impact of Bane's efforts registering on his chest.

The Frenchman crawled from beneath the bunk and Bingo darted in through the door.

The man called Bingo deftly clicked handcuffs about the brawny wrists before Bane could fight them off. "Now truss up his legs while I shift to warmer clothes. Lafond, the officer and I start early in the morning to take him out. Till you hear from Regan you're to run the camp."

Bane spoke but once while being made fast, and then it was to execrate: "To think of that low hound of a loafer being the detective!"

Bingo grinned cheerfully.

Early Homemakers of the Plains

Continued from Page 8

the spot where my husband and his brother decided to build a fort, a place that would provide some natural protection, beside a forest-fringed lake on the summit of a great foothill. Here the men fell to the hauling and whipsawing of lumber so vigorously that in a week, the following Tuesday, we moved into our new quarters. The fort being finished many of the Indians struck camp and moved on to their hunting grounds.

"My husband and his brother and men also struck out into the big plain for meat for our larder, and I was left with a few squaws and older Indians, and became the mistress of the fort, being the only white woman in this immense country. Our hunting party was successful and returned just before Christmas with many thousand pounds of the finest buffalo meat.

"After Christmas my husband and brother left immediately on the snow-hidden paths for Edmonton, and did not return until the last of January, when David McDougall brought with him his wife, the second white woman to come to this country, and we two were happy in our isolation and loneliness."

Indian Women of Early Days

In speaking of the Indian women of the early days, Mrs. McDougall said that she had accompanied her husband on many trips, which meant thousands of miles with horses, canoes and small boats, and this brought her in contact with many tribes of Indians, the Ojibways, Swamp and Hudson Bay Crees, the Plain Wood and Mountain Stoneys, Blackfeet Piegiens and Sarcees. These people spoke five different languages, and also many dialects of these languages, and lived and roamed in a country some fourteen hundred miles long to five hundred miles wide. During the first years of my life among them, all were nomads and had no reserves and settlements such as they have today.

"These women I found just like other women, some good, some bad, and whether good or bad, always kind and hospitable. Before the white men came the Indian women and girls were among the most modest of people. During those first years many of them were dressed in leather dresses, fringed or beaded, while others wore one-piece dresses of gay prints or bright colored stuffs, bought from the Hudson's Bay Company.

"In those days some were in a stage

of polygamy. I have been the guest in the lodge of a chief who had three wives, and there were some who had ten. My husband told me that these lived in harmony in the same big lodge. One of my good old friends, Moh-zeeh-dis, which means 'the Ugly One,' but a misnomer, as she was really a fine looking woman, was one of a number of wives. When she became converted she said to her husband and her sister-wife: 'We now desire to be Christians, and you, my husband, should have but one wife. As I am the older, I will separate from you and your lodge, and then when the Praying Man comes to our camp the next time you and my sister-wife can be married by him.' Her husband and the other woman consented to this, and all became Christians.

The Morley Mission

"In 1883, my husband determined to carry out the desire of his father and start an orphanage for the Indian children. Planning for this in 1879, he had secured permission from the government for a tract of land on the north bank of the Bow River, below Morley. But we made a start in one of our mission buildings with very little furniture and fifteen wild children from the Stoney Camp. Miss Barker, whom my husband brought from Winnipeg, was matron. For more than a year we were entirely alone, and were responsible for it in every way.

"In two years Miss Barker left, and Mr. and Mrs. Youmens were secured. Mr. Youmens as principal and Mrs. Youmens as matron. Shortly after this my husband erected crude buildings on the orphanage claim, four miles down the valley on its real site. Mr. and Mrs. Youmens did splendid work though tremendously handicapped. They had from 30 to 40 pupils and the crudest equipment. Mr. Youmens was principal teacher, farmer, and stockman, and general man of all kind around the institution. Mrs. Youmens was matron, mother, cook, seamstress and laundry woman, in fact everything that tended to the comfort, health and moral uplift of these Indian orphans.

"In the meantime Mr. McDougall secured government interest and assistance, with the result that a grant was made of \$60 per capita per annum, and the government gave also two yokes of oxen, a plow and set of harrows. Mr. McDougall had secured a bunch of cattle on shares from his brother-in-law, Richard Hardisty, and with these assets the institution became self-sustaining. At this time, so careful was the management and so capable the matron, that many a grocery bill was paid for in butter made by Mrs. Youmens, sent to the Calgary market.

"Presently Mr. McDougall secured from the government money for the erection of a larger and more modern building, and in due course the pupils and staff were better housed. Then my husband on one of his eastern trips, so championed the cause of this work that the government grant was raised to \$72 per capita to all such institutions in the northwest territories. For 12 years my husband bore the responsibility of managing this work alone, and then the Methodist church took over the management of it.

"This institution did a great work. I saw these pitiful little waifs, as they were brought in, hungry, naked and then afterwards I saw them clean, well clothed and fed, happy in going to school and having all the advantages of being taught morally and educationally, and although we as a family underwent many times great sacrifices because the financial burden of it was heavy, I am glad that we had a part in so great a work."

A Humble Home

Telling of her home then, Mrs. John McDougall says: "For a short time we lived in tents, and then my husband with the help of the Indians built a little log house. We had neither boards nor shingles, so the roof was of poles, these covered with sod to keep out the rain, while the floor was plain mother earth. The windows were made of parchment, and when we wanted to look outside we opened the door. The cupboard was made of boards of a packing case with parchment paper for

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shelves—these serving the purpose nicely, as we had very little to put on them. The table and chairs were home-made, the bedsteads poles attached to the wall. It was not till several years later that we had factory made furniture.

"Our living consisted mostly of wild meat, ducks, chickens, buffalo meat and sometimes fish. We had neither fruit or vegetables—getting potatoes once in two years, and apples once in seven years. The latter were brought to me by my husband on one of his trips to Fort Benton for supplies, when he bought six apples and packed them in a small box. When I received them, I found, alas, that only two were good. These I put on a shelf for two days, just to look at them, before I ate them. And they did look good to me, born and brought up as I had been beside a large orchard in the east. I missed potatoes more than fruit.

Mrs. David McDougall's Story

Mrs. David McDougall, the second white woman in the Foothills, was a pioneer of Red River, having come with her father and brothers to take up land. She married in 1871, and came to Victoria on the North Saskatchewan River, 60 miles below Edmonton, coming by the famous Carlton Road, which was known in those days as the Hunters' or Beef Road, as it led to the great hunting ground of the prairies, which supplied all the meat for the settlement along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers as far south as Pembina.

"Our outfit," said Mrs. McDougall, "consisted of a buckboard without springs, pulled by one horse, a well loaded cart and a saddle horse, the saddle horse being used constantly by my husband to ride ahead to scout for water, feed and roving bands of Indians, or to hunt game, while I followed along with the outfit. We were 18 days en route from my father's home at Rat Creek—nine miles north of Portage la Prairie—passing my husband's brigade of some hundred carts, which had been sent ahead six weeks before we started.

"Our house at Victoria was built of logs and consisted of one room downstairs and one upstairs. The furniture was made of whip-sawed lumber, while our beds were bunks attached to the wall. The mattresses were made of dried grass, but later I collected feathers of ducks and geese from the Indians and made feather ticks. Blankets and buffalo robes served for the bedding. Our kitchen equipment was of the simplest. Besides a huge iron kettle with a lid on it, we were able to purchase from the Hudson's Bay large heavy china platters, vegetable dishes and cups with a handle on each side large enough to hold a pint. With the addition of tin plates, a frying pan or two, such a kitchen was to be envied by any housekeeper of the early seventies.

"Our food consisted mostly of meat, morning, noon and night, until I could have cried for joy to have some of the fresh fruit from my old home in Ontario. The meat pot was always on the fire, forever cooking on the large box iron stove, which served both for heating and cooking.

"A year after our arrival at Victoria, miles away from any doctor, and with only the help of God and a Cree Indian woman, my baby, the first white girl baby in Alberta, was born. Mary Cecil was the name of the Indian woman, and although her very appearance was terrifying at first, I soon became very fond of her, because of her faithfulness. For 28 years I had no better servant and friend, and the children loved her as they would any white woman.

"In 1873 we moved again to the Old Settlement House, near Morley, this having been built by the Rev. George and his son, the Rev. John McDougall, as a mission post. There my husband carried on a fur trade, making yearly trips to Fort Garry, each year bringing in new supplies and comforts, such as white flour, canned goods, a better assortment of clothing, the former being used and eaten only on fete days, and traded out to the Indians by cupfuls.

"Each season of the year brought with it its own work. Throughout the winter fur traders and trappers were busy; in spring and summer the gardens, erection of buildings and fences,

and gathering winter firewood, occupied the time, while the early fall was the busiest season of all, for the entire settlement, with the exception of myself and children and a man or two, left for the prairies to hunt buffalo for the winter's food, light and clothing. Both whites and Indians took part in the hunt, while the Indian women and children did the skinning, cutting up and boiling down the meat and marrow, this being poured into raw hide bags, which held from five to 20 pounds each. As the bags cooled, they were turned continuously so that the fat would be distributed equally throughout all the pemmican. Large quantities of the meat were sun dried, while the hard fat was saved for candle dips, the only light the settlement knew. In 1879 the last buffalo hunt from Morley settlement was made, after which came hard winters. This resulted in a period of horse stealing and cattle rustling, when raiding bands of Indians all but cleared out the livestock of the Morley settlement, very few animals being recaptured. In spite of these hardships, the settlement lived, the McDougall church was established and the McDougall school for Indian children, while with the coming of the Northwest Mounted Police better protection was offered for the early pioneers."

Imperial Bank Report

An improved liquid standing, profits well in excess of dividend requirements and additions to reserves, are the main features of the annual report of the Imperial Bank. Immediately available assets are now equal to 54 per cent. of the bank's total liabilities to the public, and 26 per cent. consist of cash assets. Total deposits are slightly reduced, standing at \$89,442,750, as against \$91,106,971 for the corresponding period last year, and current loans show a proportionate decrease. After making provision for bad and doubtful debts and deducting charges of management, profits for the year total \$1,141,600, to which is added \$338,801, representing surplus from realization of real estate together with \$1,006,931 brought forward from last year, making available for distribution \$2,487,332. A dividend of 12 per cent. per annum plus a bonus of 1 per cent. is charged against this sum, and after sundry other accounts are taken care of the sum of \$1,033,833 is carried forward in profit and loss account.

No Saskatchewan Pool This Year

A meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan wheat pool was held in Regina, on November 30, and it was decided that owing to the late date at which the pool could be brought into

operation it was not advisable to handle any of this year's crop. This decision is subject to the approval of the permanent board of the pool which will be elected as soon as the required acreage has been signed up. The shareholders, however, came to the decision to satisfy the contract-holders who were anxious to know the intentions of the board in this respect.

A financial statement was submitted by the secretary showing that the amount received by the pool on original contracts was \$22,849.50 in cash, and a further sum of \$1,425.50 with waivers and new contracts. Notes to the value of \$70,672.90 were held by the pool, making the total receipts \$94,947.90. The time of the provisional board was extended.

Calf-Feeding Competition

The Edmonton Exhibition Association have issued advance information on the children's calf-feeding competition for the 1924 spring show, April 1 to 5, in order to give competitors every opportunity to comply with regulations. The rule is that such stock must be owned and cared for from January 1, 1924, until the date of the show. In the federal government specials the classes for steers must comply with the rule that they have been owned by the exhibitor for 100 days prior to the show.



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House Plants for Winter

Continued from Page 11

of the leaves or blossoms. They multiply so enormously that of one of the species it has been said that if all the progeny of a single aphid "were to survive they would at the end of 300 days be equal in weight to the population of China seven-fold." They may be controlled to a certain extent by using the above soap mixture, but more effectively by spraying with a nicotine preparation, or commercial tobacco extracts. Florists fumigate with a powerful gas, which is neither safe nor practical for the ordinary home floriculturist.

Frequently minute insects, such look like specks of flour, appear in great numbers in the soil. A dose of soap suds or a slight sprinkling of salt on the surface of the soil will quickly destroy them.

Worms and Spiders

Worms may sometimes be brought to the surface by immersing the whole pot in a pail of water, but if the plant does not thrive and their presence is suspected, it is better to tip the soil out of the pot, carefully remove it from around the roots, wash the roots off in clean soft water, and if traces of decay are noted, prune these off; repot the plant in fresh soil and leave in partial light for a couple of days. Such treatment is drastic, but usually entirely

effective. Worms are frequently in the soil when the plant is potted, but so small as to be difficult to detect. As time goes on they naturally grow, hence one's surprise on seeing a six-inch worm taken from the soil which seemed to have been carefully selected.

The Red Spider is another common pest. It develops more rapidly in warm, dry atmosphere and attacks many of the varieties of plants grown indoors. To combat its ravages take one ounce flowers of sulphur, two ounces laundry soap, one gallon water; dissolve the soap in the water, then add sulphur and spray the under sides of the leaves. Spray at intervals of about a week. Even plain ordinary water, forcibly applied, will do much to keep this pest under control.

When any of the above solutions are used it is well to wash off the plant with clear water, after it has stood for a couple of hours. In the routine of a household one arranges for wash-day, bake-day, etc., why not add flower-day when all plants may be carefully looked over, bathed, pruned and any other necessary treatment given; regular attention would thus be secured and much disappointment prevented?

Many hard and fast rules are not necessary in caring for plants. To succeed one should avoid fads and try to get at the "why" of methods adopted, remembering that a little common sense goes a long way toward attaining success.

Garments for Winter



No. 1665—Two-Material Frock. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material, with 1½ yards of 40-inch contrasting.
No. 1589—Popular Side-Panel Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material.
Embroidery Pattern No. 635 costs 15 cents extra.
No. 1811—Blouse That Can be Made in an Hour. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material, with 1½ yards of binding.
No. 1639—An Easily-Made House Dress. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.
No. 1255—Child's Pyjamas. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.
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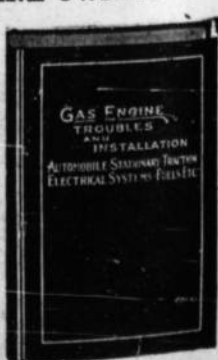
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Community Accomplishments

Continued from Page 9

keep of the hall. The room is well furnished with several easy chairs, a lounge, writing table and numerous dining chairs. At the opening of the hall the institute served lunch and although weather conditions were unfavorable the day proved a huge success. Several times since, the ladies have served afternoon teas each meeting, with the same continued success, and this has been the institutes' chief source of income.

Each month the institute meets to hold a discussion on some set topic or to decide what their next action will be. Last spring they bought a new instrument for the local hospital to be used in tonsil operations without extra charge to the patients. At an early date they hope to be able to purchase an X-ray for the hospital. On the first of July the institute served light lunches in the community hall, and on fair day they collected for the Japanese Relief Fund.

Although the institute has only been organized about a year, they have already made themselves felt, and I for one feel sure that as time goes on not only will the membership increase, but the activities of the institute will be more widely felt and appreciated.—B.C.ite.

There's A Bargain For You

The best informed man or woman always buys to the best advantage, for the secret of economical buying is information.

Turn to the Farmers' Market Place in back of this or any other issue of The Guide and look over the many bargains advertised there. If you don't see what you want write us and we will try to put you in touch with some one who can fill your needs.

To those with anything for sale we say "Use the Farmers' Market Place." It will meet the eyes of thousands of interested readers—The Guide has over 75,000 paid subscribers.

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No. 1590—The New Jacquette Blouse. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 1427—Ladies' Apron. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 1850—One-Piece Slip-On Dress. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material, with $\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27-inch contrasting.



No. 1821—Girls' One-Piece Dress. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 36 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material, with $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of ribbon.

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Outwitting the Fire Sprite

Continued from Page 10

Fire-Fighting Equipment

There are several excellent portable extinguishers on the market that are a real help in case of a blaze. The cost of one of these is not very great, and in comparison with the losses a fire causes, the money is a mere bagatelle. Refills can be secured for a small sum. If you want to ascertain whether the device is reliable see that it bears the seal of the Fire Underwriters' Laboratory. In the opinion of a number of authorities the appliances that extinguish fire by means of liquid chemicals are more effective than those containing powders. It is a protection to have

one of these in the barn and in the house.

To have water on hand at all times is a good plan, especially when the well is a good distance away. However, it should be kept in covered pails or tubs and should be in a fixed place. If set on shelves or hung from brackets there will be no danger of their being knocked over or of anything falling into the water. Regular inspection and refilling are essential. If a couple of pounds of ordinary salt are added to each pail there will be less danger of freezing. A large covered tub for replenishing the buckets is of immense value when quick action is essential. A little practice in throwing water makes it much more effective. If a semi-circular motion is used the liquid is spread in

the form of a sheet and covers a larger surface than if it is thrown straight out of a bucket. Let everyone practice this. Keep sand and sawdust handy as they are excellent for extinguishing burning oil. Pouring water over gasoline, kerosene and oil only spreads the blaze still further. Salt thrown into a stove when the pipes are on fire helps to put out the flames.

Prepare the family for emergencies by talking over the situation with them. Explain the dangers in the careless handling of matches, kerosene and gasoline, and enlist the co-operation of everyone even to the smaller children. Show them what to do if a fire starts, how to use extinguishers, how to escape if caught, how to wrap a coat, blanket, or rug around a person whose clothes have caught fire, and how to lie on the floor when waiting for relief if the smoke is stifling. Above all impress upon them the necessity of "keeping their heads" in an emergency and getting away from fire quickly. Be extra careful yourself, take no risks and insist on the hired help being equally particular.

U.S.G.G. Opens for Business

After many trials and tribulations, reorganization and reconstruction, the United States Grain Growers, Incorporated, child of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has opened for business as a grain-marketing agency. A petition has been filed with the Chicago Board of Trade, asking that representatives of the company may do business on the Board of Trade, that is, the Grain Exchange, and in the event of the application being refused arrangements have been made to make sales direct to the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, which represents all the dairy organizations in New England, and which purchases a very large amount of grain for feeding purposes. Negotiations have also been opened to sell wheat direct to the British Wholesale Co-operative Society and other

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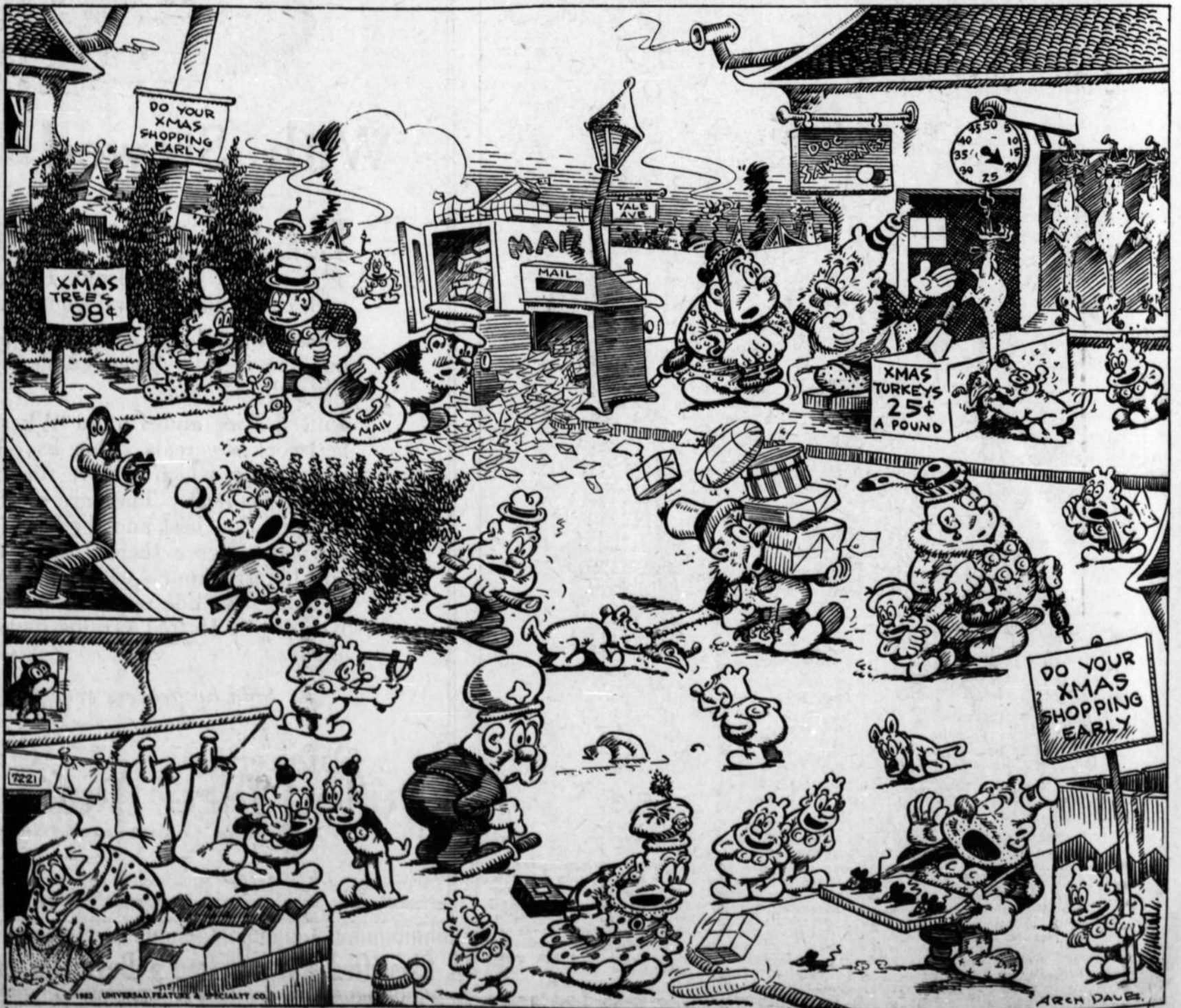
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co-operative organizations. The association holds 63,000 producers' contracts, but it is announced that the contracts will not be enforced; "patronage," declares Secretary Mehl, "must be secured on the basis of service." A substantial part of the indebtedness of the corporation has been met by an issue of debentures to creditors, and it is reported that the corporation is now on a sound financial basis.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING IN DOOVILLE

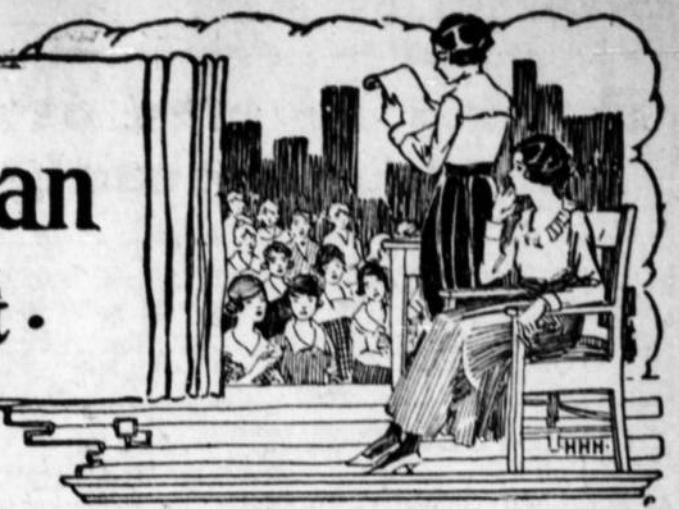
In the evenings huge logs blaze and crackle in open fireplaces, and by the glowing light of many candles grandpa Doo Dads gather little Doo Dads about their knees and tell how, far, far to the North Santa Claus is making sure that each reindeer is well fed and in good flesh, ready for the swift dash to Dooville on Christmas eve. Just a few more cold, frosty mornings until little Doo Dads will scamper down stairs to make sure that Santa really came and filled the little stockings that hung by the big open fireplaces. In the meantime Dooville is a very, very busy place. Nicholas Nutt has brought a great many very fine Christmas trees. These he is selling to the little Doo Dads. Every little Doo Dad wrote a letter to Santa Claus and each time the little Doo Dad postman unlocked the letter box a flood of cards and letters, and little parcels tied with green and red ribbon ran out. The fat Doo Dad lady had decided to buy the biggest turkey in Doc Sawbones' shop. And this was as it should be for all of her grandchildren were coming to have dinner with her on Christmas Day. But when Doc Sawbones weighed the turkey she could hardly believe her eyes. Think of it! A twenty-pound turkey! Surely the little Henpecks will have a fine Christmas! Mrs. Henpeck looks as if she had purchased the very best things she could find in the big department store, and poor Mr. Henpeck could not carry one more parcel under any circumstances. As it is, he is having some difficulties, but I am quite sure he will hang on to his turkey. Sleepy Sam is selling little mechanical mice to earn some pennies with which to buy his Christmas dinner. You wind them up and turn them loose and they scurry about for all the world like really for truly live mice. One has hopped off Sleepy's board to the sidewalk and the little Doo Dad lady is very badly frightened. She will feel foolish when she finds it is only a tin toy.





The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



A Time of Home-Coming

It is a scene often witnessed by many travelling on local trains running out of the larger centres through a string of smaller towns and villages scattered throughout the western provinces of Canada, during the days just preceeding Christmas. The coaches are packed with people going to their homes for the Christmas and New Year's holiday. Even the added extra coaches fail to give adequate accommodation, and the car aisles are crowded with standing people, odd pieces of luggage, mysterious looking parcels, skating outfits and snow shoes. But the travellers and trainmen alike are in a happy holiday mood, and no one seems to mind the inconvenience and discomfort of the crowded railway cars.

Groups of students from high school and college live the moments of travel by cheery song and rival class yells. Wishing for still larger audiences some of the more active ones leave the car as the train makes its various stops and from the station platform entertain the bystanders with an even more vigorous rendering of song and class yell.

There are quieter and more sedate groups of young people whose faces reflect the same delight of release from work in schoolroom and office and the joy of once more getting home. Here and there are numbers of young married couples with their little families all excited over the prospect of spending Christmas with grand-parents. There are a few older white haired people who explain quite readily at the first opportunity that they are going to spend this Christmas at the home of a married son or daughter. But in the main the people travelling are young people leaving their work and school in the larger centre for a few happy holiday days at home in the country.

"I love our Canadian Christmas," remarked a friend at our side, on such a journey, who had spent the last couple of winters in the southern hemisphere. "Where I have been every one seemed possessed with the idea that Christmas was not properly celebrated unless they could get away from home. They spent Christmas as we spend a summer holiday, at some sea-side resort or large city. Here young and old flock home for Christmas. It does not seem like Christmas at all to us unless we can spend it with our own family at home." Then looking out of the coach window where large snowflakes were sailing gently through the air covering the landscape with a soft lacey veil, our friend continued: "It was very difficult to get used to Christmas coming at the season of the year when everything was green. I like our white Christmas so much better. I suppose that is because I am a Canadian. But travel in other lands has only served to deepen my appreciation of our custom of making Christmas a time of home coming."

Small parties left the train as it made short stops at the little dots of villages and slightly longer ones at the larger towns. Through the train window one caught glimpses of crowds of people waiting eagerly to welcome the newcomers and heard shouts of merry greetings and gay banter. Restive horses drew sleighs and cutters close to the station platforms, and the breath of both driver and horses steamed in the frosty winter air. Holiday makers and friends piled into the waiting sleighs, and the horses were turned out into the trails leading into the farming communities surrounding the little town. Then the swiftly moving train passed on and the view changed to open fields dotted here and there with farm houses.

Then came our own home village. There was the same cheery bustle and the same waiting crowd. Yet it was different because we were a part of it. There were the welcoming faces and warm handshakes of well-known friends. There was the waiting sleigh and horses, with an impatient dog circling about it adding an excited barking to the

merry din. Then for us the white road stretched ahead for miles into the open country. There was the rhythmic tinkle of sleigh bells and the musical creaking of sleigh runners on the frosty snow. The early dusk of a winter's afternoon descended and lent a touch of softness to the whole scene. Then in the near distance stood the homestead with the gleam of the white house standing out against the winter brownness of surrounding trees. Outlined against the orange and red tints of the western sky, it was a picture to warm the heart of a homecomer. A wreath of smoke curled up out of the chimney and lost itself in the grey winter clouds. A light appeared in one of the windows and cast pencils of ruddy light out on the snow. Imagination raced ahead and experienced the warmth and cheer of the welcome waiting.

Then there was a stop and the quiet quiver of sleigh bells told us we had arrived. We piled out of warm robes and laughingly gathered scattered belongings. The door of the house opened and waiting figures stood framed in the lighted doorway. Familiar voices called a loving welcome and eager hands reached out to draw us in, to be once more a part of the family circle. Deep down in our hearts we breathed a prayer of thankfulness for Christmas and all that it means to us.

Fighting the Drug Evil

During the past few weeks, Mrs. Wallace Reid, wife of the late famous moving picture actor, has been touring Canada, making appearances at the exhibit of the picture, *Human Wreckage*, and pleading for deeper understanding and knowledge of drug addiction. The picture itself is a story of the effects of drugs on people, the manner in which they are distributed by what is commonly called "dope peddlers," and the efforts of the sufferers to overcome the habit. Mrs. Reid is devoting her time and thought to helping carry out an educational campaign against drugs, because of tragic experiences in her own family life.

Sometimes because we know very little about a disease or an evil we are inclined to think that it does not exist to any large extent. But we are gradually, by the aid of individuals who concern themselves in public welfare and through the press, coming to know that drug addiction is becoming alarmingly prevalent. Estimates by outstanding authorities say that in the United States there are about one million drug addicts or about one person in every hundred suffer from this disease.

Mrs. Reid, in speaking, made a plea for looking upon drug addiction as a disease rather than a vice. Clyde Langston, vice-president of the American Medical Association and of the American Pharmaceutical Association, writing in *Current*

History, makes the same plea. He points out that "Addiction to the use of opium and the drugs obtained from it—morphine, heroin and codeine principally—is not a vicious habit indulged in only by a few weak-willed, selfish, pleasure-loving individuals. It is not an immoral gratification of the physical senses, a seeking after indescribable pleasures, a wicked habit that may be controlled at will. It is not a habit at all as we understand the use of the word. Opiate addiction is a disease, and a very terrible one from which none of us is immune; from which cures are comparatively rare."

It has been found by investigation that drug addiction is not restricted to any particular race, nationality, or class of people. The writer points out that: "Many people become addicted to narcotic drugs, as the result of having morphine or other opiates administered to or prescribed for them by their honest, if sufficiently informed family physicians." Opium is no respecter of persons, and among drug addicts are preachers, judges and criminals, doctors and patients, lawyers and business men. "Anyone repeatedly taking a narcotic drug over a period of thirty days, in the case of some very susceptible individuals for ten days, is in grave danger of becoming an addict. And when the addiction has been established, it is impossible for the individual to discontinue the use of drugs without outside assistance. . . . Given the right conditions—a painful illness, an operation, or even an automobile accident resulting in sufficiently painful injuries, and any one of us might easily be one of the addicted."

It is pointed out that one of the first steps in the solution of the problem is education—beginning with the doctors. The United States treasury, in making a report on the prevalence and spread of the drug habit, urged that an educational campaign be instituted in all parts of the country for the purpose of informing the people, including the medical profession, of the seriousness of drug addiction and thereby secure public aid in the suppression of this evil.

Canada's problem is very similar to that of the neighboring country to the south of us. There must be international co-operation in putting down the drug rings that flourish in both countries, that exist for the purpose of making money out of those who have already formed the habit. We must inform ourselves as to actual conditions. We must know for instance that drug addiction is most prevalent among young people, in the twenties, that it is inherited from mother to child. We must know facts like these if we are going to intelligently fight the disease which threatens to become one of the social menaces of our age.

Christmas in Other Lands

In Norway and Sweden early in the morning of Christmas Day, the children go to church which is gaily decorated for the occasion. Later the grown folks attend, and after a day of fasting the family gathers around the fire for an old-fashioned telling of stories.

In Spain, little children hide their slippers and shoes among the bushes for Good St. Nicholas to fill. In some of the northern parts of Europe, Old Santa is supposed to come on a white horse, so the children place their wooden shoes full of oats for the great white horse. In the morning, if they have been good children, the oats are gone and the shoes are filled with apples and nuts.

December 6 used to be called St. Nicholas Eve in some of the older parts of Europe. Girls used to hang up long stocking-shaped purses thinking that St. Nicholas would give them gold to help buy clothing and other things to help prepare them for marriage. After a time they ceased doing this and hung up stockings instead.

Notes By the Way

Rebecca West, whose real name is Cecily Fairfield, a talented young English writer, is visiting the United States on a lecture tour. Although only about 30 years of age, Miss West has already written three novels, all of which have been published. It is said that she commenced writing at the age of 11, and at 18, after submitting a couple of articles to *The Freewoman*, she was offered the position of junior editor of that magazine. She perhaps is best known for her criticisms. Her work as literary reviewer on the *Daily News*, and later on the *New Statesman*, has made her quite famous.



The Christmas Party

By Margaret Minaker

Do you remember long ago,
A Christmas party, sister mine?
How carefully we tied each bow,
And made our little slippers shine.
How young we were to be so vain,
And yet I never felt again,
Our eager pride in frocks of white,
Nor that sweet fever of delight.

Do you remember long ago,
To keep the fun of Yule-tide high,
They'd hung a branch of mistletoe,
And you were caught, and so was I.
How young we were to just know how
To slip beneath the merry bough,
And yet be unaware of it,
Oh! blushing little hypocrite!

Do you remember long ago,
As you had helped me dress my hair,
And I had tied your girdle's bow,
We hoped that no boys would be there.
How young we were to talk like this,
And yet be captured for a kiss,
Ah! Christmas party long ago!
Ah! laughing lads and mistletoe!

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PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, UNIVERSITY strain, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.50. Mrs. A. G. Hanson, Clavet, Sask. 48-6

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLErs, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. W. J. Blair, Provost, Alta. 48-3

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY toms, \$6.00. Mrs. W. Miller, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 49-2

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms, large, healthy birds, \$5.00. Mrs. E. C. Harte, Brandon, Man. 49-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, hens, \$4.00; gobblers, \$5.00. E. Davis, Box 172, Vegreville, Alta. 50-5

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, 17 POUNDS, \$5.00; ganders, 20 pounds, \$6.00. John G. Stevenson, Whitewood, Sask. 50-2

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Alex. Marten, Wapella, Sask. 50-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00. Mrs. Edmund Williams, Balcarres, Sask. 50-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLErs, university strain, \$5.00, if taken before January 1st. Mrs. Iverson, Box 145, Rouleau, Sask. 50-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Robert Webster Balcarres, Sask. 50-2

LARGE PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURkeys, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. W. R. Mickelborough, R.R.1, Regina, Sask. 50-5

BEAUTIFUL BRONZE TURKEYS, 16 TO 20 pounds, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. Lester, Neepawa, Man. 50-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FROM 40-pound stock, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Annie Healey, Mayfield, Man. 50-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND drakes, \$2.50 each; large Bronze turkey toms, \$5.00 each. Walter W. Burgess, Lauder, Man. 50-2

18 TO 22-POUND PURE BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Money returned if not right. R. McIver, Carman, Man. 50-2

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, FROM PURE-BRED stock, \$5.00. Mrs. Dewey Doane, Vulcan, Alta. 50-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, university strain, toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Arthur Nelson, Wilcox, Sask. 50-6

PURE-BRED EMBDEN GESE, \$5.00; GANders, \$6.00. Robert R. McLean, Macleod, Alta. 49-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURkeys, hens, \$3.00; gobblers, \$5.00. Frank Wunder, Shebo, Sask. 49-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, hens, \$3.00; toms, \$4.00, from 40-pound gobbler. Mrs. Dufton, Box 95, Wapella, Sask. 49-5

SELLING—EIGHT OF MY LARGEST PURE Bronze turkey toms, extra choice birds, \$5.00 each. Alf Potter, Deloraine, Man. 49-3

SELLING—EXTRA LARGE TOULOUSE GESE. Ganders, \$6.00; geese, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. McLean, Manitou, Man. 49-3

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLErs, \$5.00. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 49-3

LARGE BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; YEAR-OLD tom, \$8.00. Mrs. C. H. Smith, Lafèche, Sask. 49-2

PEKIN DRAKES, \$1.25; DUCKS, \$1.00. JOHN Wookey, Guernsey, Sask. 48-3

PURE TOULOUSE GESE, \$5.00; UNRELATED pairs, \$9.00. Harry Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 48-3

FINE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00. Mrs. Jas. Nickel, Silverton, Man. 48-2

BRONZE GOBBLErs, \$5.00; HENS, \$3.00. Mrs. J. C. Stein, Simpson, Sask. 48-3

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE, EITHER SEX, \$4.00. Mrs. L. Crockett, Pensance, Sask. 49-3

MUSCOVY DUCKS, \$3.00 PAIR. CASH WITH order. D. H. Thomas, Croll, Man. 50-2

WHITE CHINESE GESE AND GANDERS, \$3.00 each. M. H. Cameron, Minnedosa, Man. 50-2

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Louis Hamdorf, Rouleau, Sask. 50-2

PURE-BRED PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES, \$1.75 each. Geo. Maguire, Wartime, Sask. 50-2

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS, \$1.25; 20 or more, \$1.00. D. Cheley, Lloydminster, Alberta. 50-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.00 each, from excellent winter layers. Frank Moore, Roland, Man. 49-2

LARGE, PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKerels, \$3.00; yearling hens, \$1.50. Mrs. Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 49-3

Rhode Islands

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from Agricultural College stock, \$1.50 up to December 20. Wm. J. Chambers, Minto, Man. 48-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKErels, four years special penned, dark red to skin, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. 48-3

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, BOTH combs, from prize-winning stock, winter layers \$2.00; three for \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 49-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00. Lee Donogh, Griswold, Man. 49-3

SELLING—ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. J. S. Campbell, Parkbeg, Sask. 49-3

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, FROM EXHIBITION and pedigree stock. Write for prices. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 50-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$3.00. Alex. Goodbrand, Youngstown, Alta. 50-2

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, from heavy laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Percy Lacombe, Minburn, Alta. 49-3

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB REDS, COCKerels, \$2.00; two, \$3.50; pullets, \$1.00. C. E. Watson, Shaunavon, Sask. 50-2

Leghorns

PEDIGREED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from hens with R.O.P. certificates, \$5.00; unpedigreed, \$3.00; hens, \$1.00. Miss Ellen Jickling, Dugald, Man. 49-6

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns, cockerels, \$1.50 each; in lots of five or over, \$1.00 each. Mrs. John Yelloweas, Tessier, Sask. 49-6

TOM BARRON 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGhorn and Wyandotte cockerels, half price only. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 49-6

CHOICE PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB, BROWN Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. Thos. Compton, Darlingford, Man. 48-3

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels, choice Martin strain, \$1.00 each. S. Preston, Chauvin, Alta. 49-3

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, \$1.25. Evan Roberts, Neepawa, Man. 49-3

Minorcas

SPECIAL FALL PRICES ON PURE-BRED Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, spring. C. Matteson, Davidson, Sask. 48-3

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, from exhibition stock, \$5.00 up. Borden Nesbit, Bludworth, Sask. 48-4t

BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. F. C. Johnson, Bladworth, Sask. 49-6

PURE-BRED R. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKerels, \$2.50 each. Melvin Batters, Eatonla, Sask. 49-2

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERels, \$2.00. Howard T. Shea, Drake, Sask. 50-2

Wyandottes

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from first prize laying strain, \$5.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Christine Hanson, Viscount, Sask. 46-5

CHOICE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, pure-bred, \$2.00. Robert Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 49-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each. Howard Lucas, Mazenod, Sask. 49-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, MARTIN strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Mrs. Henry J. Veal, Marchwell, Sask. 50-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. H. C. McFadyen, Marquette, Man. 50-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, April hatch, \$2.00 each. Robert Scheel, Coulter, Man. 50-2

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; fine birds. Mrs. Jessie Low, Tompkins, Sask. 50-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels, April hatch, \$2.00 each. Richard Airey, Kirriemuir, Alta. 50-2

Plymouth Rocks

H. HIGGINBOTHAM'S ANNOUNCEMENT—Sale of finest bred-to-lay Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Similar breeding to birds in contest pens. Selected cockerels, bred from hens with trap-nest records from 200 to 280 eggs, \$15 each; other choice cockerels of my Lady Ada and Lady Ella strains, finest laying blood lines, \$7.50 and \$10. All big, well developed males. Mature pullets, same breeding, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Also yearling cocks and hens at same prices. Each season I receive twice as many orders as I can fill. Order now. Get first choice. H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. 48-3

BARRED ROCK PULLETS THAT WILL LAY January 1st, \$3.00 each; few cockerels at \$5.00 each. As for my record look up Saskatchewan egg-laying contest, 1922-23. Sale of this stock is for lack of accommodation. Donald J. McIntosh, Box 690, Swift Current, Sask. 48-3

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes with cups, medals, ribbons, at Regina, Brandon, Toronto, Guelph, Detroit. Record layers. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00; pullets, \$3.00; price hens, \$4.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 48-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APPROVED flock, banded and graded by government expert. Our 24th year breeding Rocks will sell at half-price until January, \$2.50 and \$5.00. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 48-5

SELLING AT \$2.00 EACH; \$21 DOZEN, GOVernment inspected, pure-bred pullets or yearling hens, few cockerels, \$3.00. Eggs direct from Guild's selected laying strain, proven layers. H. E. Duncan, Verigin, Sask. 49-2

MCPA FARM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks—Big winners in provincial egg contest. Stock for sale. Write for list and prices. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 47-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, FINE, LARGE, husky, from eggs direct from Guild's selected pens, laying strain, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, hens, \$3.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 46-5

CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Nicolai Brus, Sintuluta, Sask. 48-5

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT APPROVED BARred Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$5.00 each. J. Hopwood, Lyleton, Man. 48-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM DOminion experimental farm stock, \$3.00 each. Mrs. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 50-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50 EACH. E. Bjarnason, Froude, Sask. 49-5

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING
BUY



MONEY ORDERS

TAXIDERMIST

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN Street, Winnipeg. 46-4t

CALGARY TAXIDERMIST UNDER NEW MANagement. 704-8th Ave. West, Calgary. 48-5

DEER HEADS—BIRDS—FURS, MOUNTED. Jack Charleson Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 48-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

SPRUCE POLES

16 ft. and 14 ft. lengths, 3 inches to 5 inches at small end. Also 1 1/2 inches to 3 inches, at special winter prices. Jack Pine, Spruce, Poplar Cordwood, Fence Posts, Willow Pickets, Slabs and Sawdust, delivered. Prices on request.

THE NORTHERN CARTAGE AND CONTRACTING CO., LTD.
PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND tamarac and willow. Write for delivered prices Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS, DElivered your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 50-6

FOR SALE—CEDAR FENCE POSTS, SIM, Solsqua, B.C. 49-3

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS, DElivered. James McCool, Fernie, B.C. 49-3

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



The Free Pig

One wee pig that came last spring, weakly, tiny, bashful thing, was entirely crowded out by his brothers 'round about, had no show on earth to feed, victim of the others' greed. He grew thinner every day, didn't seem to care to play, had no strength to squirm or squeal, cheated in a selfish deal. I discovered by and by that the little gent would die if I didn't take a hand, save him from that robber band. Well I brought him to the house, clammy as a baby mouse, clammy, gasping, chilled and frail, all the kink gone from his tail; fixed him up a bottle then, such as used by baby men, put some pepper in some milk, down it went as smooth as silk; quite contented, in a heap he curled up and went to sleep. Several times per day I went to that little squirming gent, poured some fluid down his neck, saved him from a total wreck. Soon he started in to grow, took on flesh from crown to toe, took on pep, and squeal and kick, got all over being sick. Later on I made a bed in the corner of the shed, tossed my coat and mittens off, made the scamp a tiny trough. How he grew! He soon became both affectionate and tame, frisked and jumped, the little bum, every time he'd see me come. Finally I let him out, then he tagged me all about, squealing like a rusty wheel, such a grateful little squeal. Well, he's now superb and big, fat and white as any pig, quite a nuisance, that I know, yet I like the rascal so! And those robbers? Greedy set! Though I'm owner of them yet, they're in prison everyone having very little fun, while the victim of their ways, he's had freedom all his days! Yeggs in pens, their victims free—that's the way it ought to be!

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

NEW MEXICO FARM LANDS

A NEW folder about the new state of New Mexico is now ready. This state is rich in natural resources; it has much to offer the man of vision and ambition to take advantage of opportunity. New Mexico has a delightful and invigorating climate, with fertile farm land in the valleys, supplied with an abundance of irrigation water ensuring good crops. Also farm lands in the plains country for dry farming. All the leading varieties of fruits and vegetables of prime quality are successfully grown, as well as all the general farm crops. Alfalfa, dairying, hogs and poultry is a combination hard to beat, because of good local markets and long favorable growing seasons. Agriculturally, New Mexico has much to offer. Let us mail you our descriptive folder about this great state. C. L. McGraw, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 987 Ry. Exch., Chicago, Ill.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY—WITH free use of the land for one year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's amazing new offer. Farms on the fertile prairie or park lands of Western Canada can now be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment till end of second year; balance payable in 34 years with interest at six per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds seven per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary. 45-8

SMALL HOME FARMS ON IRRIGABLE LAND—Farm workers can have a home and garden of their own by taking up a small home farm in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation. Reduce the cost of living by growing your own vegetables and keeping a cow and some chickens, and make yourself an attractive home. Wonderfully fertile soil, ample moisture, sure crops, plenty of employment. Opportunities to increase holdings. Prices reasonable. Send for particulars to the Irrigation Council of Alberta, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada.

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, TWO MILES from station, good buildings, fenced and cross-fenced, six acres cultivated, 15 acres meadow. Horses, cattle, poultry, full line of implements, household goods. Going concern. \$5,000, half cash, balance to suit purchaser. Further particulars apply owner, Frank Foster, Fraser Lake, B.C.

IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 24t

SELLING—480-ACRE BLOCK, NORTH OF Eyebrow, all broken, no weeds, good barn, five-room house, granaries, hen house, garage, two good wells, \$40 acre includes stock and equipment, \$37 acre land only; half cash, balance arranged; feed and seed included in these prices. Geo. Foulston, Tugaskie, Sask. 49-4

FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 4 1/2 MILES FROM Balmoral, 29 miles from Winnipeg; open prairie, good soil, level and free from stones and spring creek crosses farm. Price \$3,600; on easy terms. Write Welch Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—9,000 ACRES OF wild land for sale in the famous Carrot River Valley. Easy terms to actual settlers. For price list and map apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Building, Winnipeg, Man. 47t

SOUTH AMERICA LAND—A FARM FREE for assisting us. We sell best all tillable land at \$2.50 per acre. Long time. No winter. No taxes. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon. 47-6

FARMS WANTED—FOR SALE AND LEASING. Clients waiting. Send me particulars of what you have. T. A. McInnis Real Estate and Insurance, 1737 Rose Street, Regina, Sask. 48-5

240 ACRES, 13 MILES FROM UNION DEPOT, Winnipeg, clean prairie, nearly all high, two miles from station, \$25 an acre. Michael Scott, 205 Scott Block, Winnipeg.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 4t

WANTED—CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS, spring possession. Describe and give price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 48-13

WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 41-6

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—WHY experiment with unhardy strains of alfalfa. Increase your profits by planting a liberal area of the genuine Hardy Grimm. Genuine registered Grimm seed in sealed bags, sealed and certified by the Canadian Seed Growers Association, is offered by the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Association of Alberta, Limited, Brooks, Alberta. 43-13

Various

WANTED—CHOICE QUALITY SEED OATS, spring rye, sweet clover. Send samples for quotations. Northrup, King & Co., Seedsmen, Minneapolis, Minn. 40-22

SWEET CLOVER, BROME, WESTERN RYE, timothy, alfalfa, and all field grass seeds wanted. Also all varieties of grain. Write McNab, Young, Barclay Seed Co. Ltd., Calgary or Saskatoon. 49-5

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SWEET CLOVER seed; send sample. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

WANTED—CAR SEED OATS. SEND SAMPLE, price. Selling good hay, car lots. B. J. Sigvaldson, Arbog, Man. 50-3

SELLING—2,000 POUNDS SWEET CLOVER seed, six cents per pound, f.o.b. Medora; bags extra. W. W. Vandusen, Medora, Man. 49-3

SELLING—OATS, ALL GRADES, ALSO BALED hay, car lots. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 47-6

CAR BANNER SEED OATS, 50c. BUSHEL. N. Branchflower, Imperial, Sask. 49-2

SELLING—SEED FLAX, PREMOST, \$2.50 f.o.b. Foam Lake, Sask. C. Fogelberg. 49-3

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHIP YOUR WOLF, WEASEL, MUSKRATS, Mink, Skunk and other furs to us, also Beef Hides, Sheep Pelts, Horse Hair, and you will be assured of receiving their full worth. Northwest Hide & Fur Company, Winnipeg. 49-5

SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON. We tan all robes and hides. Give us a trial and be convinced of our excellent workmanship. 49-9

HIDES—OIL-TANNED RAWHIDE, 15 CENTS A pound, green weight, or will tan the hide for half the hide. J. Laskowski, Drake, Sask.

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGETable powder soluble in water; Charismatic, anise, peppermint, rum, brandy, granulated Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Bellevue Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 23-13

(Continued on next page)

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY

"The Sweetheart of the Flower." (Packed 60 lbs. to the crate in 5-lb., 10-lb., 30-lb. or 60-lb. tins). On 120-lb. Orders, f.o.b. Mount Forest, Ont., Choice Clover, 14c lb., Amber, 12c lb.; Buckwheat Honey, 10c lb. On 120-lb. Orders, freight prepaid to your nearest station. Choice Clover, Manitoba, \$10.20 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$10.50; Alberta and B.C., \$10.80. Amber, Manitoba, \$9.00 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$9.30; Alberta and B.C., \$9.60. Buckwheat, Manitoba, \$7.80 per 60-lb. crate; Saskatchewan, \$8.00 per crate; Alberta and B.C., \$8.40. 25c brings 3-oz. sample. Discount on larger orders. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ontario.

McLEAN'S HONEY—GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$7.50 cash per crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto; buckwheat, \$5.80 crate of six ten-pound pails; also guaranteed pure maple syrup, \$12 cash, crate of six gallons, about 80 pounds, f.o.b. Toronto. N. K. McLean, 453 Church St., Toronto. 48-4

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S purest sweet. Will deliver two 60-pound crates, Manitoba, 17; Saskatchewan, 17½; Alberta-B.C., 18c. pound. Other grades all sold. Quantity discounts. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont.

BEAUTIFUL NEW MANITOBA HONEY—EX-ceptional flavor. Guaranteed absolutely pure. Five and ten-pound pails in 60-pound crates, \$10.20. Comb honey in seven-pound tins, 25c. pound. All delivered. 1st prize Winnipeg Garden Show. G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man. 49-9

FINEST CLOVER HONEY, \$8.00, 60-POUND crate, five and ten-pound pails. Buckwheat, percentage clover, \$6.00. M. Mossip, Dunnville, Ont. 48-3

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, DIRECT from producer, in five and ten pound pails, \$7.50 per 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murphy, 60-pound crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. 44-9

F. W. KROUSE & SONS, GUELPH, ONT.—Reliable grades of honey. Clover, \$9.00; amber, \$8.00; buckwheat and clover mixed, \$6.00; 60-lb. crate. 47-6

PURE HONEY, DELIVERED YOUR STATION, 60 lbs. light amber, \$11.40; 120, \$17.70. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 47-5

CHOICE MANITOBA HONEY, \$9.50 60-POUND crate, f.o.b. Belmont. Write for prices on bees and queens. Geo. Watkins, Belmont, Man. 49-5

CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, \$10.80 PER CRATE of 20 three-pound pails. Ste. Anne's Rectory, Ste. Anne, Man. 49-5

COMB HONEY IN BULK, 50-POUND CASE, \$11; half case, \$5.50. B. Brewster, Greenridge, Man. 49-6

CLOVER HONEY, \$12.50 HUNDRED; AMBER, \$10. W. A. Hartley, Beamsville, Ont. 49-3

EXTRA CHOICE CLOVER HONEY, 60-POUND crate, \$7.25. Alex. Smith, Varna, Ont. 49-5

CLOVER HONEY, 12½ CENTS; MIXED HONEY, 10 cents. Wilber Swayze, Dunnville, Ont. 48-5

Bees and Beekeepers' Supplies

SELLING—ITALIAN BEES FOR MAY DE-livery. John Bickensederfer, Hudson Bay Junction, Sask. 50-5

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 48-5

QUICK SEATING PISTON RINGS—FIT OUT of round cylinders stop oil pumping; more power; all sizes autos, tractors, stationary engines. Sizes to four-inch, 40 cents each; four to five-inch, 60 cents each; larger sizes proportionate price. Postpaid, c.o.d. Cadman & Company, Aikins Block, Winnipeg. 46-5

FOR SALE—20-H.P. STEAM ENGINE, GEORGE White separator, 32-54, good running order. 40-inch circular saw. Write B. Richardson, Beaver, Man. 48-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GAS TRACTOR, 40 H.P. or larger. State cash price first letter. Andrew Anderson, Fusileer, Sask. 49-3

MANITOBA ENGINE, 14 H.P.; 8-16 MOGUL engine; also separator. For information, Box 101, Kincaid, Sask. 49-2

CYLINDER GRINDING—NEW OVERSIZE pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-13

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL EIGHT-HORSE engine. Want to buy large crusher, Vessot preferred. Morley Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 48-3

SELLING—CASE POWER HAY BALER, practically new. Terms. G. G. Snow, Stronze, Alta. 48-6

QUICK SALE—12-HORSE GAS ENGINE, STEEL trucks, \$200. Geo. Dunn, Springfield, Man. 49-2

TRADE 10-20 CASE TRACTOR FOR 32-INCH separator. Box 17, Friedenthal, Alta. 49-2

MONUMENTS

MONUMENTS

Write for Catalogue and Prices
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SITUATIONS VACANT

WOOL SALESMEN WANTED

AMBITIOUS men and women make big money selling our English-made knitting wools. We are now carrying in stock 22 shades 4-ply Fingering Wool, 21 shades 2-ply Floss Wool, 1 shade in 3-ply Brown Heather and 11 shades in finest quality Art. We have yarns suitable for either hand or machine knitting, and you can easily make money by selling our yarns to your friends. We sell to you on a basis which allows you a good profit. Full particulars of our offer, also samples of 55 shades of actual yarn will be sent on receipt of 10 cents in stamps.—English Wool Company, Dept. M3, 275 Craig St. West, Montreal.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL FOR "CAN-ada's Greatest Nurseries." Large list of hardy stock grown specially for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Varieties recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, free outfit. Experience unnecessary as we train our salesmen. Start now at best selling season. Send for terms. Stone and Wellington, Toronto. 46-9

HOMEWORK—WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO knit men's wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp and addressed envelope for information. The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Orillia, Ont.

GUNS, ETC.

FRED KAYE—RIFLE EXPERT AND GUN-smith, work guaranteed. 56 Princess St., Winnipeg. A. A. RUSSELL, EXPERT GUNSMITH, 139-18th Ave. West, Calgary 48-5

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BRUNSWICK HOTEL, WINNIPEG, AMERICAN plan, \$3.00 per day. Hot and cold water in every room. 41-13

McLAREN HOTEL, WINNIPEG, AMERICAN and European plan. Family hotel. Centrally located. 41-52

STRATHCONA HOTEL, WINNIPEG—\$1.00 DAY, running water. \$2.00, private bath. 42-12

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ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT, Sask. A boarding school for girls where the individual health, welfare and comfort of the pupils receives special consideration. A general course from kindergarten to university matriculation. Exceptional advantages in music. Pupils admitted at any time during the year. For full particulars, apply to the Principal. 40-13

\$175 WAS THE SALARY PAID TO FRED Cameron, of Hatton, Sask., the first month after completing our telegraphy course. Write Dept. G for information concerning our business, shorthand and telegraphy courses. Carbutt Business College, Calgary.

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S. BERING, EYE SIGHT SPECIALIST, Calgary. 49-26

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DRS. KESTEN AND MCGILLIVRAY, VET-erinary surgeons, Winnipeg. 41-26

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C. J. L'AM, D.C., 203 CONNAUGHT BLDG., Saskatoon. Hours 10 to 12, 2 to 5; Saturday 10 to 12, and by appointment. 49-13

O. P. MYERS, 155-2nd AVE. SOUTH, SASKA-toon. Consult us when in the city. 49-13

DR. J. J. BROWN, D.C. ROYAL BANK Chambers, Regina. 50-13

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SEND US YOUR COMBINGS. WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75 cents per oz. Postage ten cents extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg.

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WE SPECIALIZE IN ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Trusses, Spinal Braces. Fitting and satisfaction guaranteed. Calgary Artificial Limb Factory, Calgary. 48-13

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PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE WORRY. order our special complete outfit. 44 pieces—excellent materials—\$15.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg.

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FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co., Edmonton. 49-13

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RADIO SETS, RADIO PARTS, RADIO SERVICE. As the only dealers in Western Canada operating a first-class broadcasting service we are in a position to know your best requirements. Send for price list No. 11. W. W. Grant Radio Ltd., Calgary. 48-5

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF Radio parts and supplies in Western Canada. Distributors of Westinghouse Radio Receiving Sets. Write for Catalogue G. H. G. Love & Company Limited, Calgary, Alta. 48-5

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RADIO—SEND FOR PLANS TO MAKE A cheap home-made, long distance radio set and listen to the news and concerts of America. H. McMullen, Tugaskie, Sask.

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WRITE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG. Acme Electric Co., Moose Jaw.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Radio Supply Co. Ltd., Edmonton. 49-13

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WRITE FOR CATALOG—SAXOPHONES, violins, banjos, etc. Sold on easy terms. Gramophone repairs a specialty, work guaranteed. If interested in used phonographs, organs or pianos, let us quote you price. Saskatoon Piano Company, Saskatoon. 40-9

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TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST—CHOICE OLD Canadian grown Virginia flue cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange, Ruthven, Ont. 40-5

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, REGALIA brand, guaranteed first quality. Special price for five pounds, postpaid—Grand Havana, Grand Rouge, Petit Havana, Petit Rouge, \$2.25; Spread Leaf, Connecticut, \$2.50; Haubourg, \$3.50; Quessel, Perfume Italy, \$4.00; cigars, tobaccos and cigarettes, wholesale and retail. Richard-Beliveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg. 43-13

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FOUR ASSORTED PAPER NOVELS FOR \$1.00, or three assorted cloth bound novels, postpaid, \$1.00. Bob Edwards' Annuals, 1921, 1922 and 1923, postpaid, 60 cents for three copies. This is the funniest annual ever published. Send postal order. No stamps accepted. Imperial News Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 47-6

XMAS TREES—FOUR FEET, \$1.00; FIVE TO six feet, \$1.25; seven feet, \$2.00; eight to nine feet, \$2.40; 11 feet, \$4.50. Special prices to dealers for car lots. Chas. Sjuberg, No. 3, Eckville, Alta. 49-2

REAL HARRIS TWEED—DIRECT FROM THE makers by post, carriage paid. Patterns free on request. S. A. Newall & Sons, 69 Stornoway, Scotland.

SERVICEABLE PRESENT FOR A MAN—KWIK-edge, genuine shell razor strap. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only \$3.00 postpaid. Mutual Sales Co., 11 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont. 44-13

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FOR SALE—SPRUCE XMAS TREES, FOUR feet high. Price delivered Manitoba, \$2.50; Saskatchewan, \$2.75; Alberta, \$3.00. Geo. H. Costen, Sprague, Man. 48-3

FOR SALE—SMALL COAL MINE, 120 ACRES government lease, 2½ miles Drumheller, good working vein, best quality coal. Box 198, Drumheller, Alta.

BLACKSMITH OUTFIT FOR SALE, CHEAP. Write for particulars. Victor Hutchinson, Stoughton, Sask. 50-2

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta.; miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 50-14

XMAS TREES—BUSHY TREES, FOUR FEET, 80 cents; five to six, \$1.00; seven to nine, \$2.00; ten to 12, \$4.25. O. Ganong, Sturgis, Sask. 48-3

LUMP COAL, CAR LOTS, SUPERIOR QUALITY, clean, smokeless, burns longer. A. McCullough & Sons, Miners and Shippers, Winnipeg. 44-13

SECRETARIES—WE SUPPLY COAL IN CAR lots. Write for our prices. All grades. Arthur Fuel & Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 42-13

USE PENN COAL—BEST QUALITY. NORTH West Coal Co., Edmonton. 49-13

HOG FENCING WANTED. WRITE W. MOORE, Letellier, Man. 49-2

PRODUCE

POULTRY SHIPPERS

The same prices published in The Guide of December 5 will hold good until December 18.
ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

DRESSED TURKEYS WANTED

No. 1 Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over18c
No. 2 TurkeysBest Market Price
Market outlook indicates No. 2 Turkeys will realize about 13c lb. minimum, but if any advance takes place we will give you the benefit.
Eggs, Extras, 58c doz. Firsts, 50c doz.
Above prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg and hold good until December 18.

T. ELLIOTT PRODUCE CO. LTD.

(Licensed and Bonded)

57 VICTORIA STREET, WINNIPEG

The Turkey Market

There seems to be a good deal of debate between dealers and producers at the present time as to the responsibility for the present condition of the turkey market. Prices are low as compared with a year ago. The fact of the situation seems to be that there are large numbers of turkeys in the country, both in Canada and the United States, and they are now coming on the market in quantities greater than required to meet the normal demand. The cold storage people state that a considerable quantity of turkeys have been held over in cold storage from last year, and that these are now coming out in good condition and are having an influence on the market.

The Montreal Gazette of December 5, quotes wholesale prices for dressed turkeys 30c to 33c per pound, and a fairly steady market. The Toronto Globe, December 5, quotes dressed turkey, 27c to 30c per pound. The Farmer's Sun, of Toronto, December 1, reports that 10,000 to 12,000 turkeys went to the States from Ontario during the previous week, producers receiving between 30c to 32c per pound.

Marketing Saskatchewan Turkeys

Regina, December 8.—At the request of Poultry Market Associations, Grain Growers' Locals, Co-operative Associations, Agricultural Societies and Homemakers' Clubs, the Markets Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, has assisted in marketing some 15 car lots of dressed turkeys. "We have handled some 45,000 turkeys, and this represents about \$100,000 for distribution among the poultry raisers," states Mr. Waldron, acting markets' commissioner for Saskatchewan. "For the past ten days we have talked, written, phoned, wired, in fact, done everything but eat—turkey, and now we have the satisfaction of knowing that 15 car loads of Saskatchewan's choicest dressed birds are on their way to market. Four cars are billed to New York, others to Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. All the birds are put up in dozens in standard size boxes, and have been carefully graded and packed by representatives of the markets' branch. The shipments are from the following points:

"Maple Creek, Young, Penzance, Weyburn (2), Readlyn, Shaunavon, Conquest, Arcola, Carnduff, Woodrow, Corinne, Davidson, Girvin (with Bladworth).

The Prices Realized

"Quotations are not ruling as high as last year, but on the whole fair prices have been realized," stated Mr. Waldron. "We have been in daily touch with the markets at Chicago, New York, Boston, Buffalo, Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Some of the earlier cars sold on the highest market realizing 30 cents per pound for No. 1 quality delivered in Montreal. From that price has to be deducted freight, boxing, paper, local help, and somewhere around 22 cents will be netted to the producer. Other cars sold on a later market will net about 20 cents per pound.

"Birds classed by the trade as 'Specials,' realized higher prices than the foregoing, but the percentage of specials is small, too small, and it will be to the advantage of turkey raisers if they will endeavor to produce more specials or selects.

A Co-operative Effort

"As an illustration of co-operative effort in marketing and considering the short space of time we have had to work in, as well as the unorganized state of the poultry raisers, this attempt," stated Mr. Waldron, "is unique, and will, I believe, open up the way for operations on a much larger scale."

"A. S. Kyle, poultry expert of the branch, did considerable demonstration work in killing, dressing and packing prior to the actual marketing, and we have also had the assistance of W. H. Boyle, president of the Saskatchewan Poultry Breeders' Association. Messrs. Gray, Fidler, Ogilvie, Boyd and Ferguson, district representatives of the department; E. C. Bruce and H. B. Boyd, poultry division of the University of Saskatchewan; Messrs. Hetherington and Finlayson, of the markets branch, while Duncan McIntyre, of McLean, with J. C. Olson, of Regina, have been employed by local associations to assist in killing and grading. The services of H. Baston, of the Dominion Poultry Marketing Service, were placed at our disposal by W. A. Brown, chief of the Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Each of the foregoing have been stationed at various points in the field.

"Fast freight has been supplied by both C.N. and C.P. railways, and our sincere thanks are also due to each of the local wholesale produce houses for the many facilities they have put in our way.

"Regina houses have supplied the parchment wrapping paper and boxes, and in order to get the latter away on time all night shifts were necessary."

Here is something I think will appeal to mothers with children of high-chair age. Fasten a small box on both sides of the chair using cup hooks which hook into screw-eyes on the chair. When the baby drops a toy it will fall into the box instead of on the floor, thus saving the bother of picking it up.

To Help the Veterans —Play This Game

Enter the Poster-Judging Competition which is being conducted in Canada for the benefit of the Veterans' Associations, and to which BOVRIL LIMITED has donated prizes totalling \$30,000, about \$138,888.00. These are divided in 2,003 prizes, each of the first three being really a fortune in itself—The amounts are approximately as follows:

1st Prize - \$55,555
2nd Prize, \$13,888—3rd Prize, \$4,555
and 2,000 other prizes of varying values.

SEND A DONATION OF \$1.20

Every donor of \$1.20 is presented with a Ticket-folder, on which sixteen of the most celebrated BOVRIL Posters are reproduced in full colors.

Which are the 12 best, in order of merit, is what you must decide. The folder shows just what you must do. It is a fascinating game, which can be played over and over again and in which all can join, and the prizes add interest to the game.

Donations should be made to any of the following organizations or their branches which are actively interested and ask your help:

Veterans' Assn. of Great Britain, 2725 Park Ave., Montreal; Great War Veterans' Assn., Citizen Bldg., Ottawa; Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, 121 Bishop St., Montreal; Imperial Veterans in Canada, 700 Main St., Winnipeg.

Grain Growers

Wintering in Vancouver, can trade on the Winnipeg and Chicago markets over our system of direct private wires, as conveniently as if located a few miles from those cities. Continuous quotations and a fast service are assured our customers.

We urge grain growers and others to make our offices their headquarters while in Vancouver. Please note our new address.

Burdick, Logan & Co.
Ltd., Brokers

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton

823 Hastings St. W., Vancouver, B.C.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Official quotations for fresh are higher, extras, 50c to 55c; firsts, 40c to 50c; seconds, 23c to 25c, delivered. Very few fresh are arriving, and the most of the business is being done in storage stocks which are jobbing, extras, 36c to 44c; firsts, 32c to 36c; seconds, 27c. The demand for British Columbia pullet extras is good, and these are retailing at 80c. There were six inspections last week. Poultry: Arrivals are fairly heavy, with quotations on live chickens 11c to 13c, fowl 7c to 13c, cocks 7c, ducks and geese 9c. Dealers are not quoting on turkeys.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Markets in this province remain unchanged, under very light receipts of fresh, and the demand for eggs is being filled from storage stocks. Dealers are quoting, delivered, extras 34c; firsts, 28c; seconds, 22c. In the North Battleford section, from 40c to 42c, is being paid for fresh firsts. Poultry: Poultry is reported to be coming in a little faster than a week ago, with weather conditions a little more favorable. The turkey market is reported to be unsettled. Dealers are offering 19c delivered, for dressed turkeys, 11 pounds and over, and 16c for smaller birds. Sales are reported of several cars of dressed turkeys for shipment East.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Market continues firm and dealers are now quoting country shippers, delivered, extras, 50c; firsts, 47c. Most of the business is still being done in storage stocks, with extras jobbing 47c, firsts 45c. Poultry: The market is easy and unsteady with dealers quoting live, delivered, turkeys 11c to 14c; chickens 10c to 12c; fowl 9c to 11c; geese and ducks 6c to 10c.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 7, 1923. WHEAT—Steady market throughout the week with comparatively narrow fluctuation. Shortage of available one, two and three Northern grades for boats waiting to lead held premiums firm, despite fairly heavy deliveries at the terminal elevators. Shipments East very heavy and stocks declined materially this week. Navigation still open but insurance rates increased yesterday. Last boats expected to load at Fort William around 15th instant. Exporters claim business very poor and shipments now being made comprise grain for winter storage in the East.

OATS AND BARLEY—Oat market inclined to be heavy and prices remain about unchanged from a week ago. Receipts are heavy and more than sufficient to take care of limited demand. Barley continues in excellent demand and contract grades are bringing a premium over the December. Offerings are fairly light.

RYE—Some buying during last couple of days by export house, and prices have improved a couple of cents. No pressure on the market.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Dec. 3 to Dec. 8 inclusive.	3	4	5	6	7	8	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—								
Dec. 93	94	93	93	93	92	92	106	
May 98	99	98	98	98	98	98	110	
July 100	100	100	100	100	99	99	108	
Oats—								
Dec. 37	37	37	37	37	37	37	44	
May 41	41	41	41	41	41	41	47	
July 41	42	42	42	42	42	42	46	
Barley—								
Dec. 54	54	53	53	53	53	53	55	
May 56	56	56	56	56	56	56	57	
Flax—								
Dec. 200	199	198	199	199	199	199	202	
May 207	207	206	207	206	206	206	205	
July 207	207	206	207	207	207	207	196	
Rye—								
Dec. 65	65	64	65	65	65	64	82	
May 69	69	69	69	69	69	69	85	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool market closed as follows: December 8s 11½d; March 8s 8½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 2½c lower at \$4.43½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: December \$1.19½; March \$1.15½.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian bacon, boxes 82s to 84s; bales 86s. American 68s to 74s, quiet. Irish 96s to 100s. Danish 95s to 100s, quiet, arrivals not clearing, prices irregular. Danish killings estimated 74,000 head.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending December 7, 1923: Receipts this week: Cattle, 9,888; hogs, 7,070; sheep, 527. Last week: Cattle, 7,569; hogs, 6,281; sheep, 984.

The stronger prices of ten days to two weeks ago brought an exceedingly heavy run to the market this past week, in fact much more than the market could handily absorb. With eastern and southern markets lower, this market also declined 50c per hundred on practically all classes. The most active demand is on prime butcher steers and heifers, and on choice deboned feeder steers. Best butcher steers are quoted today from 4½c to 5½c, with the medium kinds from 3½c to 4½c. Best feeder steers are bringing from 3½c to 4c, with the commoner kinds from 2½c to 3c. Best butcher heifers are bringing from 3½c to 4½c, with the fair kinds from 3c to 3½c. Best cows are bringing from 2½c to 3c, and the medium kinds from 2c to 2½c. The calf market is very slow and draggy, except on real choice light veals. The bulk of the heavy calves coming forward are selling from 2½c to 3½c, with choice veals from 4c to 5c.

The hog run is considerably heavier this week, and in sympathy with eastern markets, prices took a further drop, thick-smooths today being quoted at 7c, with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

Best lambs are bringing from 10c to 10½c, and best sheep from 5c to 6c. Feeder lambs are bringing from 5c to 6c. Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers.....	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Good to choice steers.....	4.00 to 4.75
Medium to good steers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice feeder steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.75
Medium stockers.....	2.25 to 2.75
Common stockers.....	1.75 to 2.00
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers.....	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers.....	2.00 to 2.25
Choice butcher cows.....	2.75 to 3.00
Fair to good cows.....	2.00 to 2.50
Cutter cows.....	1.25 to 2.00
Breedy stock cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.00
Choice springers.....	40.00 to 50.00
Common springers.....	25.00 to 35.00
Choice veal calves.....	4.50 to 5.50
Common calves.....	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves.....	2.00 to 3.00

WHEAT PRICES

Dec. 3 to Dec. 8, inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Dec. 3	95	92	96	79	71	69
4	96	93	87	80	72	70
5	96	92	87	79	71	69
6	96	93	88	80	71	69
7	95	92	87	80	71	70
8	94	91	86	79	71	69
Week Ago	94	91	85	78	70	68
Year Ago	108	106	103	98	92	85

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.14½; No. 1 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.14½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.12½; No. 2 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.10½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.04½ to \$1.06½; No. 3 northern, \$1.03½ to \$1.06½. Winter wheat—Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.15½; No. 1 hard, \$1.07½ to \$1.13½; No. 2 dark hard, \$1.07½ to \$1.10½; No. 2 hard, \$1.06½ to \$1.08½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, 93½c to \$1.03½; No. 1 durum, 91½c to 98½c; No. 2 amber, 97½c to \$1.01½; No. 2 durum, 90½c to 97½c; No. 3 amber, 89½c to 99½c; No. 3 durum, 87½c to 95½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 70c to 70½c; No. 3 yellow, 68c to 68½c; No. 2 mixed, 67½c to 68c; No. 3 mixed, 66c to 66½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 46½c; No. 3 white, 40½c to 40½c; No. 4 white, 35½c to 39½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 60c to 64c; medium to good, 56c to 69c; lower grades, 50c to 55c. Rye—No. 2, 65½c to 66½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.49 to \$2.52.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

Estimated receipts at the stock yards today were: Cattle, 2,000; calves, 1,500; hogs, 13,500; sheep, 500; cars, 277.

Cattle—Beef steers, \$4.50 to \$11.50; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$7.00. Cows, heifers, \$2.00 to \$10.00; bulk of sales, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Canners and cutters, \$2.00 to \$3.00; bulk of sales, \$2.10 to \$3.00. Bulls, \$3.00 to \$4.00; bulk of sales, \$3.25 to \$4.00. Veal calves, \$3.50 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Stock feeding steers, \$2.50 to \$7.25; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Hogs—Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.50; bulk of sales, \$6.15 to \$6.50.

Sheep—Lambs, \$8.00 to \$12.50; bulk of

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 3 to December 8, inclusive

December 3 to December 8, inclusive														
Date	WHEAT			OATS		BARLEY				FLAX			RYE	
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Dec. 3	67½	37½	35½	35½	33	31½	57½	52½	51	50½	208½	196½	176½	65½
4	68	37	34½	34½	32	30½	55½	52	50½	50½	200½	195½	175½	65½
5	67½	37	34	34	32	30	54½	50½	49	48½	199	194	174	65
6	67½	37½	34½	34½	33½	30½	53½	49½	48½	47½	202	197	175	65½
7	68½	37	35	34½	33	31	54	50	48½	47½	202	195½	175½	65½
8	67½	37½	34½	34½	32½	30½	54	50½	48½	47½	200½	195½	175½	65½
Week Ago	67½	37½	35½	35	33	31½	56½	51½	49½	49½	207½	203½	175½	64½
Year Ago	76½	46½	41½	41½	39½	36½	55½	50½	45½	45½	204	198	162	82

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Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta.

C.P.R. Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Grain Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

For No. 1 Young Dressed Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, we guarantee..... 21c per lb. The prices quoted below are for No. 1 Dressed stock, f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are absolutely guaranteed until December 19:

Turkeys, 10 to 12 lbs.	19c	Old Hens, over 5 lbs.	20c
Turkeys, under 10 lbs.	Highest Market Price	Old Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	18c
Chickens, over 5 lbs.	21c	Ducks 14c	
Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	19c	Geese 14c	
Chickens, under 4 lbs.	16c		

We will pay 5 cents per lb. less than prices quoted above for No. 2 stock. Culls unsaleable. Don't ship any, please.

LIVE POULTRY—Will be accepted at current market price, and we will prepay crates until December 23, but you will make more money by shipping Dressed Poultry because you will save half the express charges and all the heavy shrinkage.

INSTRUCTIONS RE DRESSING—Starve 24 hours before killing, bleed through mouth, dry pluck, leave heads and feet on and do not draw. Chill long enough to allow animal heat to escape before packing—in clean barrels or boxes. Do not wait until last moment and then glut the market. Ship now. Licensed and Bonded.

THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS, 245 FLORA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Careful grading and fair prices. We are paying the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg:

LIVE		DRESSED	
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	15c	Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	18-19c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	12c	Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	17-18c
Fowl, over 5 lbs.	13c	Fowl, over 5 lbs.	16c
Fowl, under 4 lbs.	9c	Fowl, under 4 lbs.	12c
Ducks 10c		Ducks 14c	
Geese 14-15c		Geese 14c	
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	7c	Turkeys, over 10 lbs.	18-19c
Roosters 7c		Roosters 10c	

DRESSED POULTRY—Should be starved, dry plucked, undrawn and bled from the mouth. Crates forwarded to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Prices guaranteed until next issue.—STANDARD PRODUCE CO., 43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG.

Mother!

Clean Child's Bowels with
"California Fig Syrup"



Even if cross, reverish, nervous, constipated or full of cold, children love the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup." A teaspoonful never fails to clean the liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

sales, \$12 to \$12.25. Ewes, \$1.50 to \$6.00; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$6.00. Wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Yearlings, \$7.50 to \$10.25. Bucks, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Ruptured?—

Throw Away Your Truss!

For Many Years We Have Been Telling You That No Truss Will Ever Help You—We Have Told You the Harm That Trusses Are Doing. We Have Told You That the Only Truly Comfortable and Scientific Device for Holding Rupture is the Brooks Rupture Appliance—and That It is

Sent on Trial to Prove It

If you have tried most everything else come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greater success.

Send attached coupon today and we will send you free our illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing our Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, we use no salves, no harness, no lies.

We send on trial to prove, what we say is true. There is no better guide in life than the experience of others.

Below are a few letters picked, all from our files, and coming from all sections of the country. They cover the experience of men, women and children.

Some of them may prove of interest to you. We have thousands of similar letters all of them telling the gratitude and joy felt by the writers over the relief and cures brought by the Brooks Appliance.

Read them and try to imagine your own joy if you too had found all your rupture troubles over.

"Did Everything You Said It Would"

Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Box 151.

February 9, 1921.

Dear Mr. Brooks:—I am writing this letter to let you know that your Appliance has completely cured me of my rupture. I wore it for one year and it did everything that you said it would. I have recommended your Appliance to several of my friends for I am sure it would do them as much good as it has done me. If you wish to use my name for advertising you have my consent.

With Kindest Regards,
J. C. Christensen.

So Reasonable in Price

Oswego, Ill., Box 53.

July 7, 1921.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I am pleased to inform you that your Appliance absolutely cured me, and I truthfully recommend it to anyone that is ruptured. I thank you for the wonderful cure that your Appliance gave me, and, as it's within the reach of everybody, I should surely think they would get one. If this will help you along you can use it as you wish.

With Best Wishes,
David T. Matthews.

Advices All to Try the Appliance

Hiawatha, Mich.,

July 14, 1921.

Brooks Rupture Appliance Co.

Gentlemen:—A year ago I purchased one of your Appliances, and after wearing it three months I was completely cured. The Doctor had told me I would have to have an operation, but I advise all sufferers of hernia to try your Appliance first. You may publish my statement if you care to.

Yours truly,
Mrs. Glen Reed.

"My Rupture Completely Cured"

Horton, Kana.,

June 12, 1921.

My Dear Mr. Brooks:—I have not had occasion to put the Appliance on for more than two years and have not worn it to exceed one year all told. My rupture is completely healed, and you may use this for a testimonial if you choose. I will gladly refer any rupture patients to you that I may come in contact with.

Yours truly,
L. T. Broadus.



The Above is C. E. Brooks, Inventor of the Appliance. Mr. Brooks Cured Himself of Rupture Over 30 Years Ago, and Patented the Appliance from His Personal Experience. If Ruptured Write Today to the Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

"Thought We Would Try Your Appliance First"

Princeton, Minn., R. No. 5.

April 26, 1921.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Our little girl became ruptured about three years ago. The Doctor said an operation would be about the only cure for her, but we thought we'd try your Appliance first. After wearing it about one year she was cured. She hasn't worn it now for over a year and is perfectly cured. Use my name in any manner for the benefit of those who are suffering.

With best wishes, Wm. Vedders.

Experience of a Molder

Dayton, Ohio, 201 Springfield St.,

February 14, 1921.

Brooks Appliance Co., Marshall, Mich.

Gentlemen:—About a year-and-a-half ago I bought an Appliance of you and it has cured me of my rupture. Haven't worn it since October 23rd, and feel as if I am entirely cured. I am a molder and did heavy work during that time. I am recommending your Appliance to all I know.

Yours truly,
C. L. Robinson.

Cannot Express Gratitude Felt

Mattoon, Wis., Box 605, R. No. 1.

April 10, 1921.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I cannot find words to express my gratitude—all I can say is "Thanks to your Appliance." It has done wonders for my son. It is a year and four months since he was ruptured and after wearing your Appliance four months it disappeared. You can use this in your testimonials.

Truly yours, Frank Beck.

Surprised and Grateful

Roanoke, Ind., R. No. 2,

March 23, 1921.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I laid my Appliance aside in June, 1920, and haven't had it on since. I now feel that my rupture is completely cured, for which I am surprised and greatly thankful. I am a farmer and do all kinds of work now without fear. I believe the thing to do for rupture is to get the Brooks Rupture Appliance.

A. L. Brundige.

Remember

Never on sale in stores, as every Appliance is made to order, the proper size and shape of Air Cushion depending on the nature of each case. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks, which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine.

"Tried all kinds of Trusses"

Gordon, Nebr., R. No. 1,

January 6, 1921.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I tried all kinds of trusses without any relief until I bought your Appliance. When I sent for the Appliance I thought it was like all other trusses, but no—it relieved me. I wore your Appliance a long time, being afraid to go without it, but am completely cured. I will be glad to answer any enquiry that is made and words tell how thankful I am.

Sincerely yours,
Gust Nordwall.

"Have Done all kinds of Work"

Monson, Maine, Box 234.

March 15, 1921.

Mr. C. E. Brooks, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir:—It has been two years and over since I wore my Appliance and have done all kinds of work—and have felt fine ever since. It's the best Appliance I ever had and will encourage everyone I see that has a rupture to get one of your Appliances.

Yours, J. W. Russell.

FREE Information Coupon

Brooks Appliance Co.,

State St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name

Address

R.F.D. City Province